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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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NEW BUSINESSES PROVIDE JOB OPPORTUNITIES

In 1986, there were 1,657 new businesses in South Dakota, providing 4,772 jobs to workers in the state. These new businesses accounted for 9.6 percent of all businesses within the state. Even when those firms which went out of business are subtracted, 1986 still showed a net increase of 436 businesses and 2,229 employees.

This information is based on South Dakota Department of Labor files of employers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance laws. A business birth, a new business, occurs when a business first becomes liable under Unemployment Insurance laws. A business death occurs when a firm is no longer liable under these laws. The data base of South Dakota's businesses covered by Unemployment Insurance captures information on approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers. While this information base does not reflect all new business activity, in that it does not include those businesses not covered, it is a helpful guide in measuring the economic health of South Dakota.

In each of the four years since business birth and death information was first collected in 1983, the difference between business births and deaths has resulted in net employment increases. Even in 1983, when business deaths outnumbered business births by 218, new businesses still added a net increase of 1,430 employees. When business deaths are subtracted from business births for each year since 1983, 1986 noted the largest increase in both the number of firms and the number of employees.

When the net difference in business births and deaths is considered, the services industry noted the largest increase in both the number of firms and the number of employees. There were 185 more business births in the services industry than there were business deaths in 1986. These businesses provided jobs to 610 employees. The retail trade industry added the second highest number of employees among all new businesses in 1986, with a net increase of 420 employees.

The average new business in 1986 employed about three people, compared to an average of 10 people employed by all established privately owned businesses. Although new businesses in the state start small, those which survive usually grow as they phase into full operation. New businesses in 1984 that survived to 1986 employed an average of three people each at birth. Two years later, these surviving businesses averaged six people each. This average increase, of three employees per surviving business, demonstrates the value that new businesses bring to the state, in terms not only of their initial employment, but of their potential for growth as well.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In September........3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment..6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

By tracking new businesses within an industry over a period of time, survival rates can be determined. These survival rates can be used as a guide in measuring the potential of a new business. Of those new businesses in 1984, 69 percent were still in business in 1986. The survival of new businesses during this period was even better than the 1983 to 1985 period, when 58 percent of 1983 business births survived to 1985.

Five of the major industry groups noted survival rates higher than the statewide average of 69 percent during the 1984 to 1986 period. They were agriculture, forestry and fisheries; manufacturing; wholesale trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services. For each of the major industries, the table on the back cover of the Labor Bulletin shows the number of new businesses in 1984 which survived to 1986 and the survival rate of businesses within that industry.

PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

Data on business births, deaths and survival rates has been included, for the first time, in the 1986 Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance publication. Another new feature of the 1986 edition is a narrative analysis of recent trends in South Dakota's major industries. Standard separation rates for South Dakota's major industries have also been included for the first time. These rates provide employers with a basis for comparison between the percentage of their employees leaving their jobs with the standard rate for all employers in their industry. As in previous editions, the 1986 publication also includes such information as number of firms and employment levels by industry and number of businesses by employment size. Employment and earnings information for each of South Dakota's 66 counties has also been included.

This publication, which is produced by the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, will be available in November. If you would like to receive a copy of this publication when it becomes available, please contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address on the back cover of the Labor Bulletin.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER

The nonfarm employment level of 257,100 in September 1987 noted an over-the-year job increase of 1,900 and an over-the-month increase of 2,400.

The largest over-the-year increases were noted in the wholesale and retail trade; services; and manufacturing industries.

Sectors showing increases within the wholesale and retail trade industry were those selling general merchandise, food, building materials, furniture and miscellaneous retail. Over the year, food stores have added approximately 500 new jobs. Through remodeling or building larger, new facilities many food stores have added more convenience features for the customer, such as pharmacies, delicatessens, photo centers, bakeries, and flower centers. These expansions have required the hiring of additional personnel.

The manufacturing industry noted an increase of 400 jobs over the year. The durable goods sector contributed to this by posting increased employment of 500 jobs.

The employment level of 61,500 in the services industry is the highest September level ever recorded. This industry has increased approximately 1,400 jobs per year from the September, 1980 employment level of 51,500. The services industry posted increased employment in the business services, automotive repair, amusement/recreation, medical and health, social, and membership sectors. Much of the employment growth in this industry was due to the increased public practice of hiring people to perform services they once had done themselves.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over-the-month employment increases occurred in the government, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities industries.

Government noted an increase of 2,800 jobs in September. With schools across the state opening later than last year, teachers and support faculty returned to work after August 31. This delayed the impact of schools reopening until this month, when state education increased by 900 and local education increased by 4,400. These increases were partially offset by students, who held summer jobs in state and local government agencies, returning to school in September.

The manufacturing industry showed an employment increase of 600 jobs from August to September. A portion of the job increase within this industry can be attributed to the durable goods sector, which increased by 300 jobs due to the increased product demand in preparation for the upcoming holiday season. The nondurable goods sector also posted a 400 job increase over the month, as additional workers were needed to meet the demand for nondurable goods.

The start of the new school year also affected employment in the transportation sector of the transportation and public utilities industry. Most of the 300 employment increase in this sector over the month occurred as school buses resumed the transportation of students.

The decrease in wholesale and retail trade can be attributed to the wind down of the summer season and the end of special promotions. Sectors within this industry which posted decreases were: building material stores, automotive dealerships, eating and drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail stores (such as gift and souvenir shops).

The services industry also posted a decrease due to the end of the traditional tourism season. Some of these tourism-related businesses are outdoor plays, campgrounds, and waterslides. The largest decrease within this industry was noted in the hotel, amusement, personal and business services division. These decreases were offset somewhat by the increase of 700 jobs in the private educational services sector.

The South Dakota labor force was 352,500 in September. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, up slightly from the 3.8 percent noted in August. In September, 338,600 South Dakotans were employed and 13,900 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	September 1987 (1)				September 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,884,000	113,027,000	6,857,000	5.7	118,244,000	110,229,000	8,015,000	6.8
South Dakota	352,500	338,600	13,900	3.9	351,037	339,374	11,663	3.3
Sioux Falls MSA	69,235	66,569	2,666	3.9	68,076	66,269	1,807	2.7
Rapid City MSA	38,073	36,373	1,700	4.5	38,053	36,754	1,299	3.4
Aurora	1,446	1,428	18	1.2	1,479	1,453	26	1.8
Beadle	9,931	9,568	363	3.7	10,089	9,819	270	2.7
Bennett	1,407	1,358	49	3.5	1,462	1,395	67	4.6
Bon Homme	3,495	3,433	62	1.8	3,508	3,464	44	1.3
Brookings	13,557	12,968	589	4.3	13,893	13,335	558	4.0
Brown	20,956	19,970	986	4.7	20,258	19,643	615	3.0
Brule	2,517	2,462	55	2.2	2,613	2,539	74	2.8
Buffalo	509	465	44	8.6	517	445	72	13.9
Butte	3,888	3,715	173	4.4	3,982	3,596	386	9.7
Campbell	1,171	1,146	25	2.1	1,148	1,135	13	1.1
Charles Mix	4,061	3,867	194	4.8	4,122	3,948	174	4.2
Clark	1,939	1,874	65	3.4	2,040	1,977	63	3.1
Clay	6,498	6,172	326	5.0	6,501	6,229	272	4.2
Codington	11,867	11,255	612	5.2	11,795	11,359	436	3.7
Corson	1,522	1,425	97	6.4	1,552	1,469	83	5.3
Custer	3,840	3,731	109	2.8	4,062	3,997	65	1.6
Davison	8,939	8,777	162	1.8	8,770	8,648	122	1.4
Day	3,771	3,466	305	8.1	3,494	3,403	91	2.6
Deuel	2,466	2,378	88	3.6	2,380	2,284	96	4.0
Dewey	2,026	1,885	141	7.0	2,032	1,901	131	6.4
Douglas	1,890	1,851	39	2.1	1,831	1,792	39	2.1
Edmunds	2,495	2,361	134	5.4	2,468	2,387	81	3.3
Fall River	3,800	3,701	99	2.6	3,733	3,650	83	2.2
Faulk	1,254	1,240	14	1.1	1,302	1,285	17	1.3
Grant	4,311	4,159	152	3.5	4,338	4,198	140	3.2
Gregory	2,589	2,534	55	2.1	2,581	2,527	54	2.1
Haakon	1,273	1,218	55	4.3	1,229	1,209	20	1.6
Hamlin	2,287	2,243	44	1.9	2,349	2,258	91	3.9
Hand	2,179	2,117	62	2.8	2,220	2,131	89	4.0
Hanson	1,524	1,452	72	4.7	1,523	1,501	22	1.4
Harding	826	777	49	5.9	847	836	11	1.3
Hughes	8,372	8,173	199	2.4	8,329	8,109	220	2.6
Hutchinson	4,331	4,246	85	2.0	4,216	4,129	87	2.1
Hyde	857	843	14	1.6	896	870	26	2.9
Jackson	1,781	1,702	79	4.4	1,758	1,675	83	4.7

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	September 1987 (1)				September 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,245	1,220	25	2.0	1,256	1,250	6	0.5
Jones	706	692	14	2.0	725	716	9	1.2
Kingsbury	2,923	2,849	74	2.5	3,203	3,046	157	4.9
Lake	5,293	5,099	194	3.7	5,095	4,858	237	4.7
Lawrence	10,209	9,717	492	4.8	10,144	9,654	490	4.8
Lincoln	7,184	6,881	303	4.2	7,024	6,815	209	3.0
Lyman	1,543	1,508	35	2.3	1,626	1,582	44	2.7
McCook	3,076	2,917	159	5.2	2,924	2,841	83	2.8
McPherson	1,593	1,581	12	0.8	1,695	1,667	28	1.7
Marshall	2,342	2,268	74	3.2	2,286	2,236	50	2.2
Meade	9,273	8,954	319	3.4	9,341	9,130	211	2.3
Mellette	914	849	65	7.1	907	866	41	4.5
Miner	1,382	1,368	14	1.0	1,443	1,389	54	3.7
Minnehaha	69,235	66,569	2,666	3.9	68,076	66,269	1,807	2.7
Moody	3,206	3,127	79	2.5	3,261	3,143	118	3.6
Pennington	38,073	36,373	1,700	4.5	38,053	36,754	1,299	3.4
Perkins	2,583	2,502	81	3.1	2,573	2,521	52	2.0
Potter	1,530	1,498	32	2.1	1,599	1,540	59	3.7
Roberts	4,859	4,621	238	4.9	4,617	4,401	216	4.7
Sanborn	1,270	1,226	44	3.5	1,218	1,200	18	1.5
Shannon	2,270	2,048	222	9.8	2,489	2,182	307	12.3
Spink	3,743	3,651	92	2.5	3,759	3,707	52	1.4
Stanley	1,625	1,600	25	1.5	1,523	1,466	57	3.7
Sully	862	848	14	1.6	900	887	13	1.4
Todd	2,558	2,350	208	8.1	2,621	2,418	203	7.7
Tripp	3,262	3,209	53	1.6	3,396	3,309	87	2.6
Turner	4,107	4,035	72	1.8	4,314	4,131	183	4.2
Union	5,616	5,193	423	7.5	5,323	4,961	362	6.8
Walworth	3,085	2,949	136	4.4	3,054	2,936	118	3.9
Yankton	10,411	10,081	330	3.2	10,359	10,032	327	3.2
Ziebach	937	895	42	4.5	916	868	48	5.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

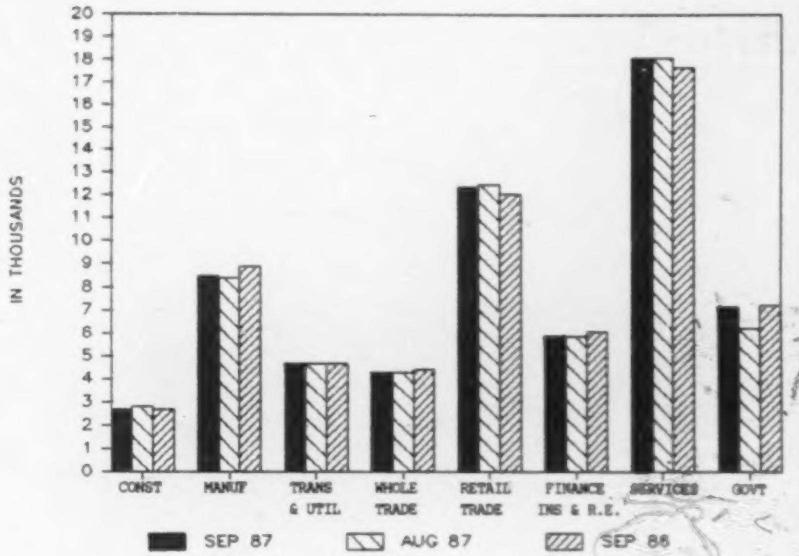
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 6.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	257,100	254,700	255,200	.9	.7
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,400	11,500	11,600	-.9	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	29,800	29,200	29,400	2.1	1.4
Durable Goods	16,700	16,400	16,200	1.8	3.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,100	9,900	9,900	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	13,100	12,700	13,200	3.1	-.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,100	7,900	4.2	-6.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,700	12,400	12,800	2.4	-.8
Transportation	7,700	7,400	7,700	4.1	.0
Communication	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,300	2,300	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67,800	68,500	66,900	-1.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	16,100	16,100	16,200	.0	-.6
Durable Goods	7,200	7,200	7,400	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8,900	8,900	8,800	.0	1.1
Retail Trade	51,700	52,400	50,700	-1.3	2.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,600	8,400	8,300	2.4	3.6
Food Stores	7,700	7,600	7,200	1.3	6.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,400	14,500	14,400	-.7	.0
Finance	9,000	9,000	8,900	.0	1.1
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,700	.0	-2.1
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,200	3,300	3,400	-3.0	-5.9
SERVICES	61,500	61,900	60,800	-.6	1.2
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,900	17,900	16,700	-5.6	1.2
Personal and Business	7,900	7,700	7,800	2.6	1.3
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,800	23,200	-.8	1.7
Educational Services	4,500	3,800	4,600	18.4	-2.2
Social Services	4,000	4,000	4,000	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	8,700	.0	2.3
GOVERNMENT	57,100	54,300	56,800	5.2	.5
Federal	11,300	11,500	10,800	-1.7	4.6
State	14,900	14,900	15,000	.0	-.7
State Education	6,300	5,400	6,400	16.7	-1.6
Local	30,900	27,900	31,000	10.8	-.3
Local Education	17,000	12,600	16,900	34.9	.6

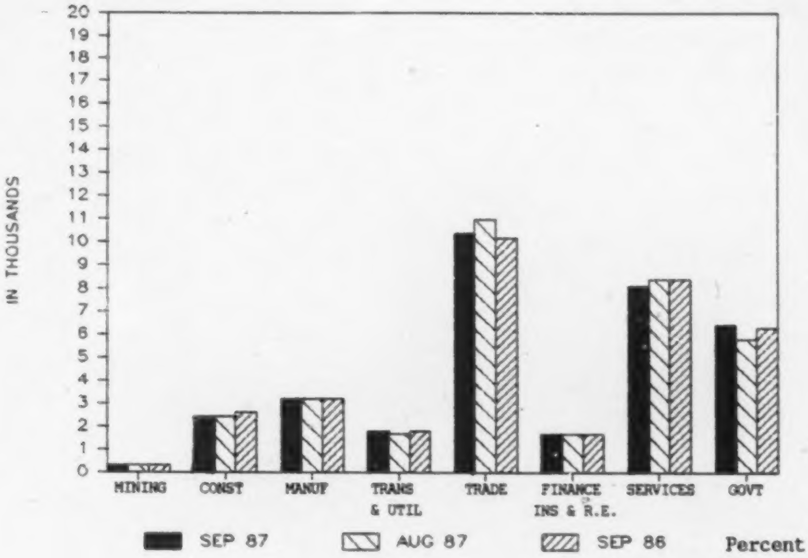
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	63,700	63,000	64,000	1.1	-.5
1/ MINING.........................	---	---	---	---	---
CONSTRUCTION...................	2,700	2,800	2,700	-3.6	.0
MANUFACTURING..................	8,500	8,400	8,900	1.2	-4.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
TRADE..........................	16,700	16,700	16,600	.0	.6
Wholesale Trade..............	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade.................	12,400	12,500	12,100	-.8	2.5
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,900	5,900	6,100	.0	-3.3
SERVICES.......................	18,100	18,100	17,700	.0	2.3
GOVERNMENT.....................	7,200	6,300	7,300	14.3	-1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34,200	34,500	34,400	-.9	-.6
MINING.........................	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION...................	2,400	2,400	2,600	.0	-7.7
MANUFACTURING..................	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,700	1,800	5.9	.0
TRADE..........................	10,400	11,000	10,200	-5.5	2.0
Wholesale Trade..............	2,200	2,300	2,100	-4.3	4.8
Retail Trade.................	8,100	8,700	8,100	-6.9	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8,100	8,400	8,400	-3.6	-3.6
GOVERNMENT.....................	6,400	5,800	6,300	10.3	1.6

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	23,196	22,558	22,369	42.3	41.7	43.1
Durable Goods.....	13,423	13,127	12,780	42.9	42.5	43.0
Nondurable Goods..	9,773	9,431	9,589	41.3	40.7	43.1
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,559	6,388	6,802	44.4	44.2	46.7
Rapid City MSA......	2,521	2,515	2,409	40.1	40.2	41.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$332.48	$327.35	$331.44	$7.86	$7.85	$7.69
Durable Goods.....	335.48	331.93	317.34	7.82	7.81	7.38
Nondurable Goods..	327.10	321.12	349.11	7.92	7.89	8.10
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$350.32	$347.41	$371.27	$7.89	$7.86	$7.95
Rapid City MSA......	299.55	309.54	274.39	7.47	7.70	6.66

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	344.4	342.7	330.2	.5	4.3
Food & Beverages....	326.4	325.4	315.1	.3	3.6
Housing.............	375.4	374.9	363.7	.1	3.2
Apparel.............	222.2	214.7	212.1	3.5	4.8
Transportation......	320.4	320.2	302.2	.1	6.0
Medical Care........	467.8	466.1	439.7	.4	6.4
Entertainment.......	285.2	283.9	275.3	.5	3.6

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

		NUMBER	
	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986
Sex, Total	1,790	2,665	1,713
Male	1,036	1,516	854
Female	754	1,149	859
Race, Total	1,790	2,665	1,713
White	1,600	2,321	1,449
Nonwhite	190	344	264
Age, Total	1,790	2,665	1,713
Under 45	1,176	1,791	1,248
Over 45	614	874	465
[2] Industry, Total	1,790	2,665	1,713
Mining	14	12	34
Construction	180	200	118
Manufacturing	722	1,174	346
Transportation & Public Utilities	60	88	81
Trade	339	457	438
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57	51	77
Services	323	587	478
Government	95	96	141
[2] Occupation, Total	1,790	2,665	1,713
Professional & Managerial	309	372	314
Clerical and Sales	337	486	496
Services	183	337	252
Processing	402	796	51
Machine Trade	80	81	79
Benchwork	100	131	133
Structural Work	260	293	205
Other	119	169	183
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,790	2,665	1,713
1-2 Weeks	569	991	249
3-4 Weeks	175	225	218
5-14 Weeks	639	968	725
15 Weeks & Over	407	481	521

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	1,239	2,089	1,502	-40.7	-17.5
B. Weeks Compensated...........	8,907	9,164	7,172	-2.8	24.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$474,096	$632,989	$544,634	-25.1	-13.0
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,426,300	$41,852,400	$35,981,500	-1.0	15.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	8,717	8,437	8,510	3.3	2.4
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	6,114	4,307	5,128	42.0	19.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	8,116	5,956	5,753	36.3	41.1

	September 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings......................	$92,535

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	September 1987 People	September 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.........................	78	$18,096
J. Partial Employment...............	61	$ 4,819

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

1986
SURVIVAL AND EMPLOYMENT
OF
NEW 1984 BUSINESSES

	1984 Births	1986 Surv.	Survival Rates	Avg. Emp. of Surv. Firms 1984	Avg. Emp. of Surv. Firms 1986	1986 Emp. of Surv. Firms
Ag, Forestry & Fisheries	27	23	85%	2.30	2.83	65
Mining	9	4	44%	5.75	2.00	8
Construction	202	138	68%	2.51	4.33	598
Manufacturing	53	38	72%	5.95	18.03	685
Trans., Comm. and Public Util.	122	79	65%	2.38	3.27	258
Wholesale Trade	114	91	80%	1.91	2.20	200
Retail Trade	357	236	66%	3.92	6.04	1,425
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80	59	74%	3.03	3.59	212
Services	378	268	71%	3.47	6.41	1,718
Total	1,342	936	69%	3.25	5.52	5,167*

*Column may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 10/87.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

12/11/87 S 7355-1 A

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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COST OF LIVING

Moving from one city to another can be an exciting, but scary experience. There are many things to consider and many pros and cons to weigh when considering such a move. One thing that may be helpful to take into consideration, when deciding whether or not to move to another city, is the cost of living. The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) publishes a quarterly publication entitled the ACCRA Cost of Living Index, which provides valuable information on the cost of living in many cities throughout the nation.

The ACCRA Cost of Living Index does not measure inflation, like the Consumer Price Index does. Instead, the ACCRA Index is a comparison of prices in different areas at a single point in time.

Comparisons of cost of living information are important to both employers and the public. Employers use the cost of living index as a tool in attracting new employees to an area. Economic development groups may also use the Cost of Living Index to attract people and businesses to the area. Individuals deciding whether or not to accept a new job in a different location may use the Cost of Living Index in making their decision, determining their budget, or in establishing a feasible salary range.

Among the 260 cities included in the survey are Aberdeen, Vermillion and Rapid City. This Cost of Living Index measures the intercity differences in the costs of consumer goods and services based on 59 items, for which prices are collected quarterly by the Chamber of Commerce or a similar organization in each participating city.

The items priced are chosen to be representative of the buying patterns of a mid-management executive family. The items are categorized into six major areas: groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, health care and miscellaneous goods and services. These six major areas are representative of the day-to-day expenses people incur. To ensure uniformity in sampling, national brands are surveyed whenever possible. The study also sets standards within these major areas, such as square footage requirements and lot size for houses, that must be followed.

A few items within the groceries area which are priced are t-bone steak, grated parmesan cheese, corn flakes and facial tissue. Housing areas which are priced range from a rented apartment to monthly payments being made on homes. Utility costs include telephone services and energy costs such as electricity and natural gas. Examples of transportation which are priced include bus fare, auto maintenance (such as front wheel balancing) and gasoline.

INSIDE...

Labor Market
In October..........2
South Dakota
Nonfarm Employment..6
Sioux Falls
Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City
Nonfarm Employment..8

Health care items which are surveyed include such things as a semi-private hospital room, a routine office visit to a doctor or dentist and a bottle of aspirin.

FROM MONOPOLY GAMES TO LEVI'S JEANS

Miscellaneous goods and services priced each quarter range from a McDonald's Quarter Pounder with cheese, to a Monopoly board game, to a pair of Levi's jeans. The miscellaneous group also includes such entertainment costs as a movie theatre ticket and such personal care services as a haircut.

These six areas are also combined in an "All Items" category. A national index of 100 is used so differences between individual cities and the national average can easily be obtained. The national index is obtained by averaging prices from the participating cities. If a city has an index above 100, then, its cost of living is above the average living cost in the United States.

The South Dakota cities of Aberdeen, Vermillion and Rapid City posted a lower cost of living than the nation during the second calendar quarter of 1987, according to the ACCRA Cost of Living Index. Vermillion's "All Items" index of 89.2 placed it 10.8 points below the national index. Aberdeen was 5.8 points below the national index of 100. Rapid City was slightly below the national average with an index of 97.7, which was 2.3 points below the national average.

Because the number of items indexed is limited, percentage differences between cities are not exact measures. A difference of three percent or less is not interpreted as representing statistical significance and may not exactly show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three percent in the "All Items" index do represent actual intercity differences in the cost of consumer goods and services.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN OCTOBER

The nonfarm employment level of 259,100 in October 1987 showed a job increase of 2,300 from October 1986 levels and a 2,100 over-the-month increase.

The largest job increases from year-ago levels occurred in the services, trade, and manufacturing industries, and in government.

Sectors in the services industry showing increases were: amusement/recreation, medical and health, membership and hotels.

The building materials, general merchandise, and food store sectors of the trade industry showed increases. Stores in these industries have shown growth as a result of added services and increased business.

Government employment increased 500 jobs from October 1986 levels. This growth was distributed among several sectors of federal government, which includes national security, veterans hospitals, and agricultural services. Some of the increase in national security was due to the additional hiring of personnel on the Ellsworth Air Base and for Army Corp of Engineer work.

The manufacturing industry increased 600 jobs from October 1986 levels. Most of the increase was in the apparel and machinery sectors and can be attributed to larger orders for farm equipment, industrial equipment, and consumer goods.

The construction industry declined 400 from October 1986 levels, while employment in the remaining major industries increased or remained fairly stable. The special trade contractors and heavy construction sectors showed decreases.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over-the-month job increases occurred in Government and in the manufacturing and services industries.

Most of the increase in state government employment was due to the addition of work study students to October payrolls.

Local education employment followed traditional trends in September and October, as faculty and support staff were added to payrolls.

Manufacturing increased its employment level by 400 jobs over the month. Most of this increase was due to the hiring of temporary personnel in poultry processing businesses. Employment in these businesses is traditionally greater in October as processors prepare for higher holiday demand for turkeys and other poultry. Another sector showing an increase was machinery and can be attributed to increased orders for industrial equipment.

The business services sector increased over September levels and includes such businesses as temporary personnel firms and rental establishments.

The trade industry decreased 800 jobs from September levels. Eating and drinking establishment employment traditionally starts to decrease in September and gradually declines until the spring of the year, when the tourism season and other summer activities began again.

The South Dakota labor force was 349,100 in October. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, remaining the same as in September. In October 335,500 South Dakotans were employed and 13,600 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	October 1987 (1)				October 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,744,000	113,898,000	6,845,000	5.7	118,699,000	110,857,000	7,842,000	6.6
South Dakota	349,100	335,500	13,600	3.9	349,900	336,700	13,100	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	69,324	67,177	2,147	3.1	69,165	66,985	2,180	3.2
Rapid City MSA	38,660	36,787	1,873	4.8	39,111	37,417	1,694	4.3
Aurora	1,421	1,402	19	1.3	1,475	1,449	26	1.8
Beadle	9,114	8,810	304	3.3	9,461	9,156	305	3.2
Bennett	1,415	1,357	58	4.1	1,597	1,521	76	4.8
Bon Homme	3,453	3,372	81	2.3	3,415	3,366	49	1.4
Brookings	12,835	12,351	484	3.8	13,580	12,978	602	4.4
Brown	20,745	19,669	1,076	5.2	19,857	19,104	753	3.8
Brule	2,579	2,468	111	4.3	2,695	2,617	78	2.9
Buffalo	515	473	42	8.2	501	435	66	13.2
Butte	3,918	3,709	209	5.3	3,855	3,696	159	4.1
Campbell	1,083	1,067	16	1.5	1,190	1,135	55	4.6
Charles Mix	3,991	3,801	190	4.8	4,038	3,858	180	4.5
Clark	1,901	1,820	81	4.3	2,004	1,938	66	3.3
Clay	6,471	6,091	380	5.9	6,542	6,283	259	4.0
Codington	11,629	11,110	519	4.5	12,212	11,550	662	5.4
Corson	1,614	1,484	130	8.1	1,613	1,515	98	6.1
Custer	3,466	3,297	169	4.9	3,611	3,482	129	3.6
Davison	8,771	8,657	114	1.3	8,884	8,708	176	2.0
Day	3,499	3,376	123	3.5	3,526	3,394	132	3.7
Deuel	2,403	2,289	114	4.7	2,280	2,183	97	4.3
Dewey	2,060	1,898	162	7.9	2,037	1,910	127	6.2
Douglas	1,771	1,741	30	1.7	1,730	1,685	45	2.6
Edmunds	2,351	2,293	58	2.5	2,433	2,378	55	2.3
Fall River	3,832	3,572	260	6.8	3,762	3,611	151	4.0
Faulk	1,215	1,203	12	1.0	1,292	1,277	15	1.2
Grant	4,258	4,091	167	3.9	4,306	4,177	129	3.0
Gregory	2,520	2,446	74	2.9	2,606	2,540	66	2.5
Haakon	1,251	1,214	37	3.0	1,171	1,146	25	2.1
Hamlin	2,445	2,392	53	2.2	2,348	2,259	89	3.8
Hand	2,093	2,058	35	1.7	2,143	2,107	36	1.7
Hanson	1,489	1,454	35	2.4	1,495	1,438	57	3.8
Harding	813	767	46	5.7	852	808	44	5.2
Hughes	8,563	8,287	276	3.2	8,334	8,071	263	3.2
Hutchinson	4,176	4,088	88	2.1	4,164	4,001	163	3.9
Hyde	861	838	23	2.7	898	885	13	1.4
Jackson	1,692	1,636	56	3.3	1,675	1,609	66	3.9

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	October 1987 (1)				October 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,200	1,186	14	1.2	1,248	1,218	30	2.4
Jones	700	654	46	6.6	743	711	32	4.3
Kingsbury	2,830	2,777	53	1.9	3,022	2,890	132	4.4
Lake	5,343	5,148	195	3.6	4,778	4,564	214	4.5
Lawrence	10,242	9,598	644	6.3	10,146	9,714	432	4.3
Lincoln	7,008	6,806	202	2.9	6,555	6,351	204	3.1
Lyman	1,709	1,521	188	11.0	1,632	1,598	34	2.1
McCook	2,922	2,846	76	2.6	2,943	2,841	102	3.5
McPherson	1,587	1,545	42	2.6	1,665	1,644	21	1.3
Marshall	2,243	2,178	65	2.9	2,197	2,148	49	2.2
Meade	9,246	8,891	355	3.8	9,481	9,048	433	4.6
Mellette	933	889	44	4.7	894	839	55	6.2
Miner	1,394	1,355	39	2.8	1,380	1,306	74	5.4
Minnehaha	69,324	67,177	2,147	3.1	69,165	66,985	2,180	3.2
Moody	3,140	3,082	58	1.8	3,174	3,042	132	4.2
Pennington	38,660	36,787	1,873	4.8	39,111	37,417	1,694	4.3
Perkins	2,489	2,433	56	2.2	2,560	2,454	106	4.1
Potter	1,473	1,424	49	3.3	1,580	1,533	47	3.0
Roberts	5,033	4,820	213	4.2	4,701	4,493	208	4.4
Sanborn	1,252	1,236	16	1.3	1,188	1,137	51	4.3
Shannon	2,367	2,142	225	9.5	2,724	2,457	267	9.8
Spink	3,681	3,616	65	1.8	3,827	3,778	49	1.3
Stanley	1,810	1,694	116	6.4	1,461	1,397	64	4.4
Sully	850	808	42	4.9	936	904	32	3.4
Todd	2,618	2,402	216	8.3	2,681	2,524	157	5.9
Tripp	3,215	3,164	51	1.6	3,374	3,302	72	2.1
Turner	3,943	3,848	95	2.4	4,059	3,900	159	3.9
Union	5,340	4,971	369	6.9	5,109	4,778	331	6.5
Walworth	2,996	2,903	93	3.1	2,932	2,839	93	3.2
Yankton	10,395	10,117	278	2.7	10,165	9,836	329	3.2
Ziebach	937	895	42	4.5	852	816	36	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

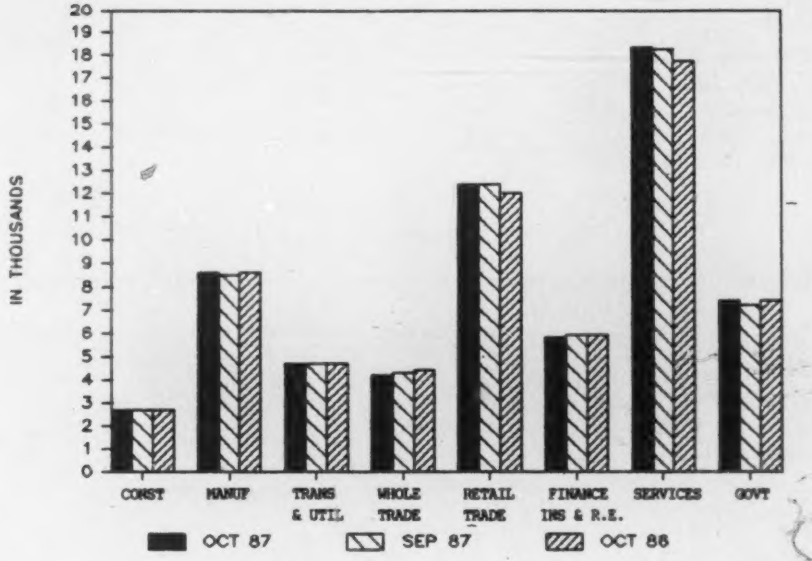
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 6.9. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	259,100	257,000	256,800	.8	.9
MINING	2,500	2,600	2,600	-3.8	-3.8
CONSTRUCTION	11,300	11,400	11,700	-.9	-3.4
MANUFACTURING	30,000	29,600	29,400	1.4	2.0
Durable Goods	16,700	16,600	16,100	.6	3.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,100	10,000	9,800	1.0	3.1
Nondurable Goods	13,300	13,000	13,300	2.3	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,300	8,100	4.1	-6.2
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,700	12,700	12,800	.0	-.8
Transportation	7,700	7,700	7,700	.0	.0
Communication	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66,900	67,700	66,100	-1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade	16,100	16,100	16,300	.0	-1.2
Durable Goods	7,100	7,200	7,400	-1.4	-4.1
Nondurable Goods	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	50,800	51,600	49,800	-1.6	2.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,600	8,500	8,500	1.2	1.2
Food Stores	7,700	7,700	7,300	.0	5.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,400	14,200	-1.4	.0
Finance	8,900	9,000	8,800	-1.1	1.1
Banking	4,500	4,600	4,600	-2.2	-2.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,200	3,200	3,400	.0	-5.9
SERVICES	61,900	61,700	60,700	.3	2.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,500	17,000	16,000	-2.9	3.1
Personal and Business	8,100	7,800	7,800	3.8	3.8
Medical and Health Services	23,500	23,500	23,200	.0	1.3
Educational Services	5,200	4,700	5,100	10.6	2.0
Social Services	4,100	4,000	4,100	2.5	.0
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,000	8,800	1.1	3.4
GOVERNMENT	59,700	57,100	59,200	4.6	.8
Federal	11,300	11,300	10,800	.0	4.6
State	16,200	15,000	16,300	8.0	-.6
State Education	7,800	6,300	7,900	23.8	-1.3
Local	32,200	30,800	32,000	4.5	.6
Local Education	18,900	17,000	18,700	11.2	1.1

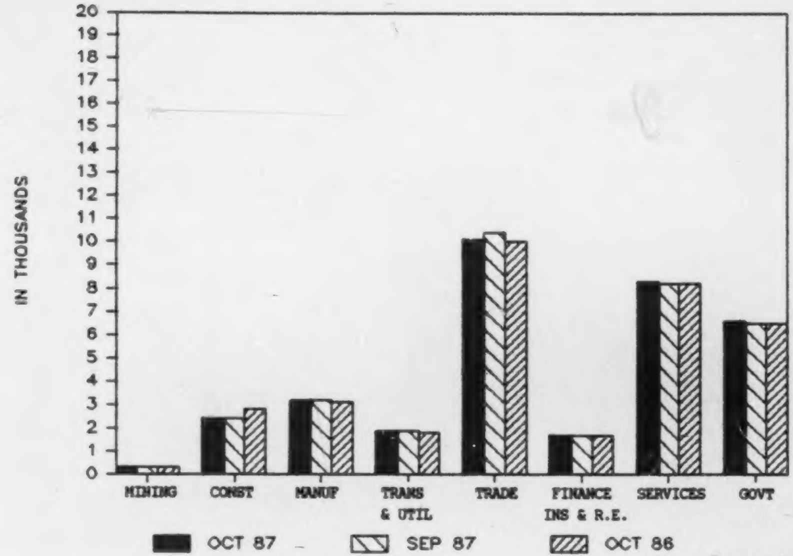
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	64,200	63,800	63,500	.6	1.1
1/ MINING	---	---	---	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,500	8,600	1.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
TRADE	16,700	16,600	16,400	.6	1.8
Wholesale Trade	4,200	4,300	4,400	-2.3	-4.5
Retail Trade	12,400	12,400	12,000	.0	3.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5,800	5,900	5,900	-1.7	-1.7
SERVICES	18,300	18,200	17,700	.5	3.4
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,200	7,400	2.8	.0

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34,400	34,600	34,400	-.6	.0
MINING.........................	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION...................	2,400	2,400	2,800	.0	-14.3
MANUFACTURING..................	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,900	1,900	1,800	.0	5.6
TRADE..........................	10,100	10,400	10,000	-2.9	1.0
Wholesale Trade..............	2,300	2,200	2,100	4.5	9.5
Retail Trade.................	7,700	8,200	8,000	-6.1	-3.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8,300	8,200	8,200	1.2	1.2
GOVERNMENT.....................	6,600	6,500	6,500	1.5	1.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	23,313	22,943	22,444	42.4	41.9	43.2
Durable Goods.....	13,427	13,257	12,718	42.0	42.5	42.8
Nondurable Goods..	9,886	9,686	9,726	43.0	41.2	43.8
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,586	6,558	6,573	45.4	44.2	48.1
Rapid City MSA......	2,470	2,527	2,351	39.6	39.9	40.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$333.69	$330.17	$339.12	$7.87	$7.88	$7.85
Durable Goods.....	329.70	333.20	326.56	7.85	7.84	7.63
Nondurable Goods..	340.13	326.30	355.66	7.91	7.92	8.12
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$360.93	$349.18	$388.17	$7.95	$7.90	$8.07
Rapid City MSA......	293.44	298.05	261.20	7.41	7.47	6.53

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	345.3	344.4	330.5	.3	4.5
Food & Beverages....	326.9	326.4	315.6	.2	3.6
Housing.............	375.2	375.4	363.0	-.1	3.4
Apparel.............	226.3	222.2	213.2	1.8	6.1
Transportation......	321.9	320.4	302.6	.5	6.4
Medical Care........	469.8	467.8	442.3	.4	6.2
Entertainment.......	287.1	285.2	276.5	.7	3.8

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
Sex, Total	1,703	1,790	1,687
Male	1,004	1,036	860
Female	699	754	827
Race, Total	1,703	1,790	1,687
White	1,509	1,600	1,445
Nonwhite	194	190	242
Age, Total	1,703	1,790	1,687
Under 45	1,150	1,176	1,248
Over 45	553	614	439
[2] Industry, Total	1,703	1,790	1,687
Mining	15	14	30
Construction	192	180	132
Manufacturing	557	722	354
Transportation & Public Utilities	90	60	98
Trade	375	339	420
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57	57	81
Services	327	323	455
Government	90	95	117
[2] Occupation, Total	1,703	1,790	1,687
Professional & Managerial	300	309	279
Clerical and Sales	359	337	475
Services	203	183	254
Processing	280	402	62
Machine Trade	57	80	78
Benchwork	98	100	153
Structural Work	286	260	226
Other	120	119	160
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,703	1,790	1,687
1-2 Weeks	537	569	303
3-4 Weeks	177	175	157
5-14 Weeks	556	639	681
15 Weeks & Over	433	407	546

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	1,314	1,239	1,748	6.1	-24.8
B. Weeks Compensated...........	6,408	8,907	8,567	-28.1	-25.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$552,101	$474,096	$660,513	16.5	-16.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$42,201,500	$41,426,300	$37,311,500	1.9	13.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,839	8,717	8,953	-33.0	-34.8
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	4,332	6,114	5,857	-29.1	-26.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	5,628	8,116	7,234	-30.7	-22.2

	October 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings......................	$68,970

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	October 1987 People	October 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.........................	53	$12,296
J. Partial Employment...............	55	4,345

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

The U.S. Department of Labor recently announced the designation of Labor Surplus Areas. Those South Dakota areas designated as Labor Surplus Areas were Buffalo County and Shannon County. To be designated as a Labor Surplus Area, a county must have an average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years. Labor Surplus Areas are designated on an annual basis.

- -

SOUTH DAKOTA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY OCCUPATION GROUP
1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE

Administrative Support, Including Clerical	3.9
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	1.9
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	2.2
Handlers, Equip. Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers	15.0
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	5.5
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	5.4
Professional Specialty	1.5
Sales	3.2
Service Occupations	6.2
Technicians and Related Support	3.0
Transportation and Material Moving	8.8

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment, 1986 - U.S. Department of Labor.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

November 1987 Published December 1987

SOUTH DAKOTA'S CHANGING LABOR MARKET

The labor market is the place where the demand for workers and the supply of workers intersect. Individuals are in the labor market when seeking employment, and employers use the labor market to recruit workers. Because the two are interdependent, economic or demographic changes impacting one affect the other.

One of the most significant trends, which will affect the labor market of the future, is an aging population. As the population ages, fewer youth will be available for entry into the labor force. According to projections, the number of 15-24 year olds (those ready to enter the labor force for the first time) is expected to drop between 1980 and 1995, both nationally and in South Dakota. This age group comprised approximately 19.6 percent of South Dakota's population in 1980, and is expected to account for only 14.5 percent of all South Dakotans by 1995.

During this same period, the age group containing "prime age" workers will increase. The number of persons age 25-54 years old ("prime age" workers) constitutes approximately 37 percent of South Dakota's population, and is expected to increase through the year 2000.

This shift in the composition of the labor force will bring about adjustments in the hiring practices of employers, who often turn to young people for available labor, especially when filling entry-level jobs. Other groups are available to balance the demand for workers, but their impetus for going to work is different from young workers.

For instance, there are other types of people who may enter or return to the labor force if the right opportunity arises. For these types of people, the decision to go to work is often based on such factors as the wages, hours, self-development opportunity or job security that a job has to offer.

One example is a woman who has dropped out of the work force to raise children, but is ready to return to work. Discouraged workers, who dropped out of the labor force because acceptable jobs were not available, are another example. Some of the unemployed are another source of labor availability. In some cases, these groups of potential workers may need to be retrained before they are job-ready, depending upon the duration of unemployment or length of absence from the labor force.

Those willing to change jobs are one of the biggest sources of labor availability. Throughout a working lifetime, the average person changes jobs at least seven times. Workers' willingness to change jobs is dependent upon a variety of factors. Incentives to make such a big move

INSIDE...

Labor Market In November.........3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment..6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

may include better working conditions, flexible hours, higher wages, benefits, training and education opportunities, possibility for promotion and pensions.

With a future labor force, which is concentrated with people having experience, both employers and workers will be meeting in a labor market under different conditions. In a labor market full of older and more experienced workers, those employers offering the most desirable jobs will likely get the best workers. For job seekers, a job market where colleagues are experienced and skilled means that competition will be especially keen for the best jobs.

Continuing technological advancement will heighten the need for adjustment among employers and workers. From a worker's perspective, training and retraining on new equipment and procedures may be necessary to keep job skills from becoming obsolete and to maintain success in the future job market. From an employer's perspective, employee training programs, held in conjunction with the conversion to up-to-date equipment and processes, may become increasingly important, if staffing problems are to be avoided. Training costs will become an even more valuable investment in worker productivity and loyalty.

As the structure of the labor market changes, employers and workers alike will have adjustments to make if it is to continue to fill the needs of both. Both employers and workers will have adjustments to make in remaining competitive, but both will also have new opportunities.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN NOVEMBER

The nonfarm employment level of 257,600 in November, 1987, showed a job increase of 1,500 from November, 1986 levels.

The largest job increases from year-ago levels occurred in the manufacturing, services and trade industries.

A portion of the increase in manufacturing can be attributed to poultry processing establishments which hire additional temporary employees during peak consumer demand for turkeys and other poultry. In 1986, these establishments hired temporary personnel for October only; while in 1987, they hired additional personnel in October and maintained that employment level through the month of November.

Other sectors showing increased employment in the manufacturing industry were the apparel, lumber and wood and machinery sectors. The lumber and wood sector contains a variety of establishments that have shown increased employment levels from the 1986 levels. These businesses range from sawmills to manufacturers of wood products.

Local government employment was 32,300 in November, a 1,600 job decrease from November, 1986 levels. The local government employment level of 33,900 in November, 1986 was unusually high because of the increased hiring of temporary election workers.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

The nonfarm employment level in November, 1987 dipped to 257,600, decreasing by 1,300 jobs from October, 1987.

The industries showing over-the-month increases were manufacturing, retail trade and government. The durable and non-durable goods sectors of the manufacturing industry showed equal increases of 200 each.

The general merchandise, apparel, and food store sectors in the retail trade industry are showing increases due to the hiring of additional temporary personnel to accommodate holiday shoppers. Many retail stores have extended their holiday shopping hours, some to 24 hours a day.

While a seasonal decrease of more than 400 jobs occurred in the eating and drinking establishment sector, the overall job increase in other retail trade sectors offset this decline, and provided a net increase of 100 jobs.

The over-the-month decreases in nonfarm jobs are reflecting seasonal trends, especially in the construction and services industries. The sector posting the largest decrease in the services industry was hotels and amusements.

The construction industry noted weather-related decreases, which is typical for this time of year. The over-the-month employment change was a decrease of 1,000 jobs. Since 1980, the October to November decrease has ranged from a low of 400 to a high of 1,100 jobs.

The South Dakota labor force was 344,200 in November. The unemployment rate was 5.5 percent, an increase from the October rate of 3.9 percent. In November, 325,300 South Dakotans were employed and 18,900 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	November 1987 (1)				November 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,611,000	113,809,000	6,802,000	5.6	118,623,000	110,751,000	7,872,000	6.6
South Dakota	344,200	325,300	18,900	5.5	347,300	328,000	19,300	5.6
Sioux Falls MSA	70,754	65,874	4,880	6.9	69,842	66,227	3,615	5.2
Rapid City MSA	38,245	36,449	1,796	4.7	39,528	37,422	2,106	5.3
Aurora	1,400	1,385	15	1.1	1,449	1,401	48	3.3
Beadle	9,357	8,975	382	4.1	9,671	9,199	472	4.9
Bennett	1,420	1,382	38	2.7	1,484	1,413	71	4.8
Bon Homme	3,354	3,275	79	2.4	3,378	3,197	181	5.4
Brookings	12,931	12,252	679	5.3	13,614	12,606	1,008	7.4
Brown	20,152	18,901	1,251	6.2	20,352	19,026	1,326	6.5
Brule	2,529	2,370	159	6.3	2,549	2,472	77	3.0
Buffalo	472	423	49	10.4	471	405	66	14.0
Butte	3,592	3,428	164	4.6	3,815	3,519	296	7.8
Campbell	998	983	15	1.5	1,122	1,014	108	9.6
Charles Mix	3,684	3,499	185	5.0	3,833	3,656	177	4.6
Clark	1,753	1,683	70	4.0	1,872	1,795	77	4.1
Clay	6,298	5,890	408	6.5	6,428	6,185	243	3.8
Codington	11,632	11,012	620	5.3	12,057	11,346	711	5.9
Corson	1,457	1,334	123	8.4	1,546	1,455	91	5.9
Custer	3,193	3,015	178	5.6	3,478	3,273	205	5.9
Davison	8,892	8,576	316	3.6	9,141	8,709	432	4.7
Day	3,332	3,090	242	7.3	3,555	3,367	188	5.3
Deuel	2,124	2,024	100	4.7	2,158	1,992	166	7.7
Dewey	1,979	1,824	155	7.8	1,983	1,837	146	7.4
Douglas	1,649	1,626	23	1.4	1,630	1,553	77	4.7
Edmunds	2,256	2,086	170	7.5	2,324	2,234	90	3.9
Fall River	3,690	3,526	164	4.4	3,718	3,574	144	3.9
Faulk	1,123	1,081	42	3.7	1,226	1,177	49	4.0
Grant	4,202	4,030	172	4.1	4,237	4,043	194	4.6
Gregory	2,310	2,172	138	6.0	2,504	2,416	88	3.5
Haakon	1,230	1,196	34	2.8	1,161	1,077	84	7.2
Hamlin	2,373	2,231	142	6.0	2,277	2,138	139	6.1
Hand	1,913	1,888	25	1.3	1,969	1,934	35	1.8
Hanson	1,373	1,314	59	4.3	1,376	1,314	62	4.5
Harding	808	753	55	6.8	851	816	35	4.1
Hughes	8,793	8,481	312	3.5	8,509	8,017	492	5.8
Hutchinson	3,985	3,821	164	4.1	3,923	3,727	196	5.0
Hyde	896	881	15	1.7	942	818	124	13.2
Jackson	1,916	1,729	187	9.8	1,579	1,500	79	5.0

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	November 1987 (1)				November 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,096	1,079	17	1.6	1,267	1,163	104	8.2
Jones	601	582	19	3.2	653	629	24	3.7
Kingsbury	2,909	2,788	121	4.2	2,927	2,735	192	6.6
Lake	5,250	4,889	361	6.9	4,785	4,353	432	9.0
Lawrence	10,148	9,528	620	6.1	10,222	9,690	532	5.2
Lincoln	7,341	6,802	539	7.3	6,568	6,164	404	6.2
Lyman	1,436	1,328	108	7.5	1,600	1,520	80	5.0
McCook	2,907	2,661	246	8.5	2,836	2,677	159	5.6
McPherson	1,611	1,539	72	4.5	1,564	1,500	64	4.1
Marshall	2,147	2,058	89	4.1	2,181	2,038	143	6.6
Meade	8,654	8,312	342	4.0	9,234	8,740	494	5.3
Mellette	1,055	981	74	7.0	874	794	80	9.2
Miner	1,341	1,243	98	7.3	1,286	1,195	91	7.1
Minnehaha	70,754	65,874	4,880	6.9	69,842	66,227	3,615	5.2
Moody	3,043	2,922	121	4.0	3,044	2,876	168	5.5
Pennington	38,245	36,449	1,796	4.7	39,528	37,422	2,106	5.3
Perkins	2,202	2,136	66	3.0	2,334	2,301	33	1.4
Potter	1,458	1,350	108	7.4	1,523	1,459	64	4.2
Roberts	4,470	4,190	280	6.3	4,431	4,137	294	6.6
Sanborn	1,266	1,179	87	6.9	1,117	1,051	66	5.9
Shannon	2,417	2,209	208	8.6	2,702	2,442	260	9.6
Spink	3,660	3,522	138	3.8	3,735	3,596	139	3.7
Stanley	1,568	1,494	74	4.7	1,499	1,373	126	8.4
Sully	757	744	13	1.7	840	833	7	0.8
Todd	2,621	2,415	206	7.9	2,670	2,483	187	7.0
Tripp	3,041	2,916	125	4.1	3,283	3,133	150	4.6
Turner	3,867	3,625	242	6.3	3,864	3,645	219	5.7
Union	4,928	4,616	312	6.3	4,723	4,357	366	7.7
Walworth	2,988	2,833	155	5.2	2,888	2,722	166	5.7
Yankton	10,327	9,883	444	4.3	10,294	9,753	541	5.3
Ziebach	1,067	1,033	34	3.2	801	763	38	4.7

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

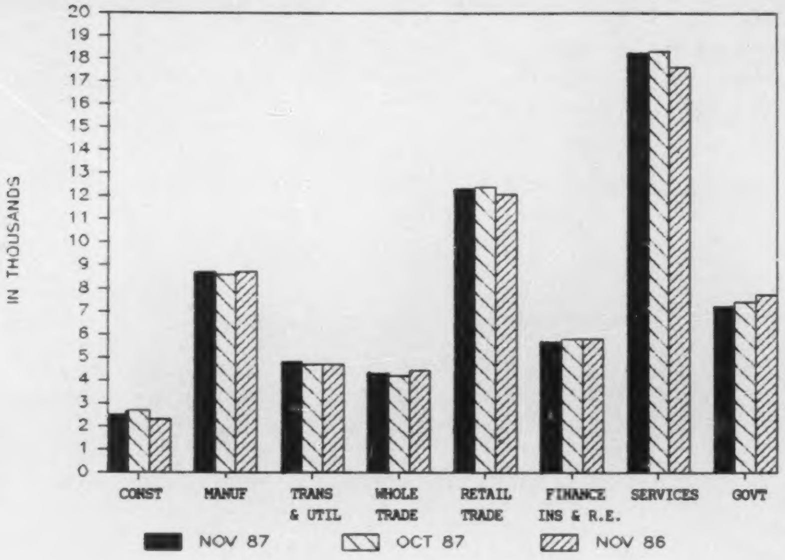
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.9 and 6.9. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	257,600	258,900	256,100	-.5	.6
MINING	2,500	2,500	2,600	.0	-3.8
CONSTRUCTION	10,500	11,500	10,600	-8.7	-.9
MANUFACTURING	30,500	30,000	29,100	1.7	4.8
Durable Goods	16,900	16,700	15,800	1.2	7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,100	9,700	3.0	7.2
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,300	13,300	1.5	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,700	8,000	3.9	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,700	12,700	12,700	.0	.0
Transportation	7,700	7,700	7,700	.0	.0
Communication	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66,800	66,700	66,100	.1	1.1
Wholesale Trade	16,100	16,100	16,300	.0	-1.2
Durable Goods	7,100	7,100	7,400	.0	-4.1
Nondurable Goods	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	50,700	50,600	49,900	.2	1.6
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,900	8,600	8,900	3.5	.0
Food Stores	7,900	7,700	7,300	2.6	8.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,100	14,200	14,000	-.7	.7
Finance	8,900	8,900	8,800	.0	1.1
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,600	.0	-2.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,200	3,200	3,300	.0	-3.0
SERVICES	60,900	61,700	59,800	-1.3	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15,800	16,500	15,300	-4.2	3.3
Personal and Business	8,000	8,000	7,600	.0	5.3
Medical and Health Services	23,400	23,500	23,300	-.4	.4
Educational Services	5,200	5,200	5,000	.0	4.0
Social Services	4,100	4,100	4,100	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	9,000	9,100	8,500	-1.1	5.9
GOVERNMENT	59,600	59,500	61,200	.2	-2.6
Federal	11,200	11,100	11,000	.9	1.8
State	16,100	16,200	16,300	-.6	-1.2
State Education	7,800	7,800	8,000	.0	-2.5
Local	32,300	32,200	33,900	.3	-4.7
Local Education	18,900	18,800	18,900	.5	.0

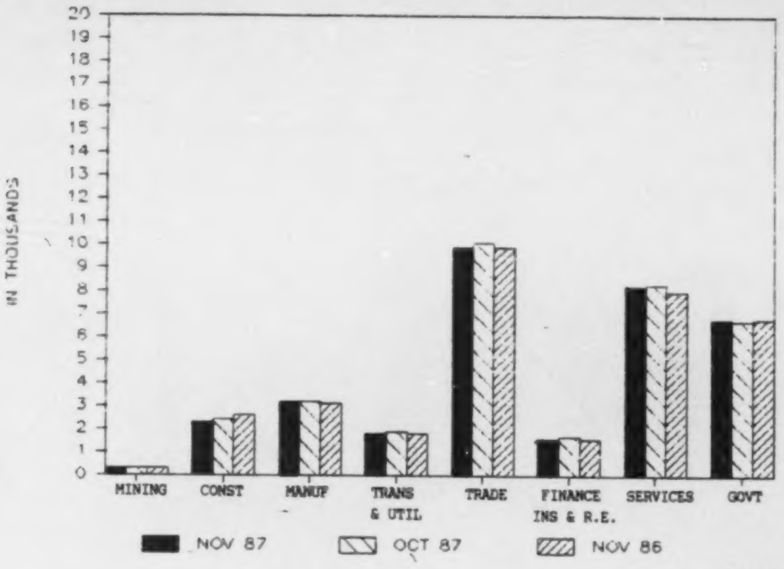
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	63,700	64,200	63,400	-.8	.5
1/ MINING.........................	----	----	----	---	---
CONSTRUCTION..................	2,500	2,700	2,300	-7.4	8.7
MANUFACTURING.................	8,700	8,600	8,700	1.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,800	4,700	4,700	2.1	2.1
TRADE..........................	16,600	16,700	16,600	-.6	.0
Wholesale Trade.............	4,300	4,200	4,400	2.4	-2.3
Retail Trade................	12,300	12,400	12,100	-.8	1.7
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,700	5,800	5,800	-1.7	-1.7
SERVICES......................	18,200	18,300	17,600	-.5	3.4
GOVERNMENT....................	7,200	7,400	7,700	-2.7	-6.5

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34,200	34,500	34,200	-.9	.0
MINING.........................	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION...................	2,300	2,400	2,600	-4.2	-11.5
MANUFACTURING..................	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,900	1,800	-5.3	.0
TRADE..........................	9,900	10,100	9,900	-2.0	.0
Wholesale Trade..............	2,300	2,300	2,100	.0	9.5
Retail Trade.................	7,600	7,700	7,800	-1.3	-2.6
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,600	1,700	1,600	-5.9	.0
SERVICES.......................	8,200	8,300	8,000	-1.2	2.5
GOVERNMENT.....................	6,800	6,700	6,800	1.5	.0

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	23,746	23,288	22,145	42.8	41.8	42.4
Durable Goods.....	13,632	13,386	12,439	43.1	42.0	41.2
Nondurable Goods..	10,114	9,902	9,706	42.4	41.5	43.8
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,720	6,602	6,680	46.3	45.8	46.7
Rapid City MSA......	2,508	2,468	2,375	41.9	39.6	39.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$338.55	$329.80	$330.30	$7.91	$7.89	$7.79
Durable Goods.....	337.90	329.70	314.77	7.84	7.85	7.64
Nondurable Goods..	340.05	329.51	349.52	8.02	7.94	7.98
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$362.07	$362.28	$370.80	$7.82	$7.91	$7.94
Rapid City MSA......	318.86	293.83	257.67	7.61	7.42	6.59

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	345.8	345.3	330.8	0.1	4.5
Food & Beverages....	326.7	326.9	316.4	-.1	3.3
Housing.............	374.9	375.2	361.7	-.1	3.6
Apparel.............	226.4	226.3	213.1	0.0	6.2
Transportation......	324.1	321.9	304.3	.7	6.5
Medical Care........	471.7	469.8	444.6	.4	6.1
Entertainment.......	288.1	287.1	277.4	.3	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

		NUMBER	
	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
Sex, Total	2,456	1,703	2,374
Male	1,708	1,004	1,493
Female	748	699	881
Race, Total	2,456	1,703	2,374
White	2,236	1,509	2,114
Nonwhite	220	194	260
Age, Total	2,456	1,703	2,374
Under 45	1,710	1,150	1,756
Over 45	746	553	618
[2] Industry, Total	2,456	1,703	2,374
Mining	29	15	52
Construction	371	192	480
Manufacturing	1,070	557	511
Transportation & Public Utilities	71	90	95
Trade	381	375	534
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62	57	85
Services	347	327	466
Government	125	90	151
[2] Occupation, Total	2,456	1,703	2,374
Professional & Managerial	287	300	300
Clerical and Sales	332	359	449
Services	257	203	316
Processing	699	280	79
Machine Trade	85	57	121
Benchwork	121	98	170
Structural Work	489	286	621
Other	186	120	318
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,456	1,703	2,374
1-2 Weeks	1,054	537	411
3-4 Weeks	229	177	311
5-14 Weeks	653	556	879
15 Weeks & Over	520	433	773

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	2,243	1,314	2,527	70.7	-11.2
B. Weeks Compensated...........	7,975	6,408	8,235	24.5	-3.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$534,988	$552,101	$633,737	-3.1	-15.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$43,751,500	$42,201,500	$38,823,500	3.7	12.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,401	5,839	5,481	-7.5	-1.5
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	3,498	4,332	4,210	-19.3	-16.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	4,347	5,628	5,192	-22.8	-16.3

	November 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings......................	$56,541

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	November 1987 People	November 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.........................	55	$12,760
J. Partial Employment...............	58	$ 6,241

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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DID YOU KNOW???

The holiday season has an interesting effect on employment levels in certain sectors of South Dakota's economy, especially on the retail trade industry. Those sectors of the retail trade industry, which are most impacted by Christmas shopping, are hardware stores, nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores, department stores, variety stores, grocery stores, miscellaneous food stores, mens and boys clothing stores, womens ready-to-wear clothing shops, family clothing stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, hobby supply and toy stores and florists.

During the Christmas season, the employment levels in these industries gradually increases, beginning in October and peaking in December. Employment in these businesses was approximately 16,300 in October, 1986 and increased to about 17,300 in December, 1986. The exception is in nurseries, where employment remains relatively stable until January, when the ending of the Christmas season causes employment decreases.

The sharpest employment increase for these industries during the holiday season is experienced between November and December. Last year, there was a 3.8 percent jump in employment between November and December. The overall employment jump associated with the 1986 Christmas season (October through December) was 6.2 percent. This compares to a 4.7 percent increase over this same three-month period in 1985.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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A REVIEW OF NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN 1987

The many factors at play on South Dakota's nonfarm employment in 1987 combined to create an average employment level of 254,900. This was up 3,100 jobs, or 1.2 percent, from the 1986 average of 251,800. There were employment gains in five of the eight major industry groups.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted an employment level of 66,800, a 1,600 (or 2.5 percent) job increase, over 1986 levels. This is the highest employment level ever recorded in this industry, and surpassed the previous high of 66,700 recorded in 1979. This growth was largely concentrated in the retail division. Retail trade employment, more than any other major industry, mirrors overall economic patterns. This industry's 1987 growth, in comparison to the relative stability during 1986, indicates an improved 1987 economy. Some of the 1987 increase in the retail trade division may be attributed to improvement in the farm economy. Government payments to farmers in 1987 allowed them to make some purchases for their farms and families, which they had delayed making because of poorer economic conditions.

Food stores, eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail stores showed the largest employment increases in the retail trade division. Food stores showed consistent growth throughout 1987. They have added services for the customer which are labor-intensive, such as pharmacies; meat, fish and delicatessen counters; and flower centers. Eating and drinking establishments had the largest employment increases in retail trade from 1986 to 1987, with growth concentrated in fast food restaurants. This growth is one result of the higher number of working South Dakotans in 1987. People seek the convenience of fast food restaurants as they have less time, and more money, to spend. Eating and drinking establishments started 1987 with more workers than in 1986 and posted smaller than usual seasonal declines at the end of the summer.

General merchandise stores fared best the latter part of the year, when back-to-school sales and holiday shopping increased the need for extra workers. Most establishments extended their shopping hours for Christmas, some to round-the-clock service. This sector increased almost 400 jobs from year-ago levels. Apparel and accessory stores lost employment over the year, suggesting a change in the patterns of shoppers, who now do more of their buying in increasingly popular general merchandise stores.

The services industry, at an employment level of 61,400, posted a 900 job increase over 1986 levels. This industry has shown consistent growth in annual employment averages since 1952. Because of the nature of this industry, its employment levels are mandated by the changing needs of the people it serves. This industry has expanded to meet the needs of a public

INSIDE...

South Dakota
Nonfarm Employment..6
Sioux Falls
Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City
Nonfarm Employment..8

which does not have the time or does not choose to spend their time performing everyday tasks. In some cases, people lack the technical knowledge that is now required for some tasks at work and home.

HEALTH SERVICES LEAD INDUSTRY'S GROWTH

Health services enjoyed a 300 job increase from 1986 levels, with declines in hospital employment being offset by growth in other health services. Cost containment policies have slowed employment growth for hospitals. More illnesses are being treated on an out-patient basis in the offices of health professionals, rather than in hospitals. Extended care facilities, convalescent homes and hospices are also benefiting from the shift away from hospital treatment and hospital room convalescence.

Increasing health awareness of the public has generated employment in the health and social services sector of this industry. Growth can be attributed to the extra hiring of personnel for expanded wellness and preventive health care services, such as weight loss programs, cardio pulmonary resuscitation and exercise classes; residential care facilities; home health care; and alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs.

MOTHER NATURE KIND TO CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN 1987

At an employment level of 10,000, a 400 job gain over 1986, the construction industry noted its fifth year of growth. The construction industry enjoyed weather which was especially conducive for construction, contributing to increased employment in 1987. Residential construction employment continued its comeback from 1982 lows, with homes and apartments being built to accommodate population shifts to certain areas. Also, commercial construction has picked up in many cities. General contractors involved in the construction of buildings are contracting more work out to special trades contractors rather than doing the work themselves. Special trade employment accounted for the largest share of this industry's employment growth in 1987.

The manufacturing industry, at a 28,700 employment level, added 500 jobs in 1987. Increasing productivity in durable goods manufacturing has limited employment growth. In both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing, there has been a trend toward increasing productivity through making greater investments in machinery rather than in labor. Along with those changes in manufacturing, goods-producing firms are contracting out some production. Employers lacking the capabilities required for certain production jobs sometimes find it more cost effective to farm out those jobs. Others are at full capacity and must contract out parts of new orders. These full-capacity firms have already hired additional permanent workers and/or are working overtime and have not built larger facilities.

Despite market expansion created by a nationally increasing population and somewhat better economic conditions, employment provided by nondurable goods manufacturers has been reduced by consumer demand which is lowered or, at best, stable. Efficiencies caused by technical advancements, exports, and temporary work interruptions have also had their effect on this industry.

The finance, insurance and real estate division remained relatively stable at 14,300 jobs in 1987, after adding more than 3,200 jobs since 1980. Distinction among sectors in this industry are blurring as deregulation eliminates restrictions on financial services. The closing of some branch banks and consolidation of others have hurt employment levels in banking.

Employment gains, which typically occur in the finance division as consumers become more highly sophisticated in their money management, have been downplayed by declines caused by technological advances.

Insurance employment has benefited from additional employers offering insurance as part of "cafeteria" style fringe benefit plans. However, greater efficiencies in computerized underwriting have dampened employment growth.

GOVERNMENT, MINING REMAIN STABLE

Government maintained its 1986 employment level of 58,800 in 1987. Federal government employment increased very slightly during 1987. The increase which did occur was split between government hospitals, national security, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. State government employment declined slightly, to 15,900, in 1987. Employment at state schools noted declines, outweighing a small increase in other state government employment.

Employment in local government education has grown as children of the baby-boom generation have created increases in elementary school enrollments. This employment increase was more than offset by declines in the number of other local government jobs. Employment in other local government declined 300 from 1986, partially due to a return to more normal levels after employment was elevated in 1986 because of the hiring of temporary election workers. Employment growth in local government has slowed in recent years. Local governments have added services which were cut earlier in this decade, such as garbage collection and ambulance service. However, those services are now contracted out to private firms, leaving government employment unaffected.

Mining employment remained fairly stable from 1986 to 1987. In fact, this industry has remained fairly stable or has fluctuated only slightly since 1974. A trend toward more surface mining is occurring in the Black Hills area; but mining employment estimates do not reflect the total impact of that trend, since construction firms are doing much of the earth moving.

The transportation, communication and utilities industry declined by 300 jobs from 1986 levels, to employment of 12,300. The majority of the transportation division's decline was found in railroad employment. Deregulation of airlines has caused uncertainty among air transportation employers, with 1987 being a year of transition. Several large cities which used to have two or more airlines now have only one. Other cities lost their only airline. With constantly changing schedules and fares of airlines, more people have taken advantage of travel agencies, which noted growth in 1987.

In the communication division of this industry, employment in telephone companies continued to decline because of competition and the consolidation of some small phone systems. Meanwhile, businesses providing cable television expanded into nonurban areas to meet demand.

NOTE: A table detailing South Dakota nonfarm employment levels by industry in 1986 and 1987 is shown on the back cover of the Labor Bulletin.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	December 1987 (1)				December 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,206,000	113,679,000	6,526,000	5.4 (3)	118,049,000	110,588,000	7,461,000	6.3 (3)
South Dakota	339,600	323,600	16,100	4.7	339,000	322,100	16,900	5.0
Sioux Falls MSA	69,891	66,187	3,704	5.3	69,926	66,906	3,020	4.3
Rapid City MSA	38,552	36,725	1,827	4.7	38,854	36,918	1,936	5.0
Aurora	1,341	1,324	17	1.3	1,384	1,342	42	3.0
Beadle	9,080	8,764	316	3.5	9,251	8,820	431	4.7
Bennett	1,332	1,306	26	2.0	1,387	1,327	60	4.3
Bon Homme	3,305	3,243	62	1.9	3,294	3,184	110	3.3
Brookings	12,913	12,278	635	4.9	12,996	12,356	640	4.9
Brown	20,262	19,138	1,124	5.5	19,860	18,882	978	4.9
Brule	2,390	2,304	86	3.6	2,516	2,418	98	3.9
Buffalo	445	408	37	8.3	479	405	74	15.4
Butte	3,648	3,435	213	5.8	3,649	3,434	215	5.9
Campbell	1,004	963	41	4.1	1,064	975	89	8.4
Charles Mix	3,607	3,487	120	3.3	3,700	3,466	234	6.3
Clark	1,770	1,669	101	5.7	1,822	1,722	100	5.5
Clay	6,072	5,844	228	3.8	6,452	6,070	382	5.9
Codington	11,733	11,109	624	5.3	12,082	11,232	850	7.0
Corson	1,445	1,357	88	6.1	1,495	1,399	96	6.4
Custer	3,139	2,950	189	6.0	3,312	3,174	138	4.2
Davison	8,826	8,548	278	3.1	8,778	8,447	331	3.8
Day	3,230	3,038	192	5.9	3,239	3,077	162	5.0
Deuel	2,027	1,939	88	4.3	2,121	1,936	185	8.7
Dewey	1,996	1,841	155	7.8	1,922	1,805	117	6.1
Douglas	1,748	1,595	153	8.8	1,541	1,513	28	1.8
Edmunds	2,085	2,008	77	3.7	2,191	2,080	111	5.1
Fall River	3,663	3,521	142	3.9	3,543	3,375	168	4.7
Faulk	1,101	1,086	15	1.4	1,146	1,080	66	5.8
Grant	4,095	3,908	187	4.6	4,186	3,980	206	4.9
Gregory	2,245	2,165	80	3.6	2,372	2,278	94	4.0
Haakon	1,216	1,182	34	2.8	1,064	1,028	36	3.4
Hamlin	2,309	2,214	95	4.1	2,200	2,073	127	5.8
Hand	1,892	1,840	52	2.7	1,936	1,891	45	2.3
Hanson	1,312	1,288	24	1.8	1,338	1,274	64	4.8
Harding	709	698	11	1.6	857	755	102	11.9
Hughes	8,870	8,579	291	3.3	8,375	8,075	300	3.6
Hutchinson	3,893	3,764	129	3.3	3,824	3,677	147	3.8
Hyde	826	794	32	3.9	841	794	47	5.6
Jackson	1,358	1,311	47	3.5	1,446	1,376	70	4.8

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	December 1987 (1)				December 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,095	1,056	39	3.6	1,121	1,095	26	2.3
Jones	592	560	32	5.4	616	582	34	5.5
Kingsbury	2,821	2,720	101	3.6	2,790	2,639	151	5.4
Lake	5,154	4,906	248	4.8	4,554	4,231	323	7.1
Lawrence	9,959	9,373	586	5.9	9,999	9,404	595	6.0
Lincoln	7,236	6,771	465	6.4	6,387	6,121	266	4.2
Lyman	1,309	1,236	73	5.6	1,489	1,419	70	4.7
McCook	2,754	2,640	114	4.1	2,732	2,594	138	5.1
McPherson	1,527	1,463	64	4.2	1,540	1,459	81	5.3
Marshall	2,168	2,056	112	5.2	2,070	1,962	108	5.2
Meade	8,676	8,237	439	5.1	8,854	8,440	414	4.7
Mellette	957	895	62	6.5	895	835	60	6.7
Miner	1,237	1,216	21	1.7	1,267	1,193	74	5.8
Minnehaha	69,891	66,187	3,704	5.3	69,926	66,906	3,020	4.3
Moody	3,107	2,918	189	6.1	3,031	2,852	179	5.9
Pennington	38,552	36,725	1,827	4.7	38,854	36,918	1,936	5.0
Perkins	2,146	2,101	45	2.1	2,325	2,219	106	4.6
Potter	1,420	1,343	77	5.4	1,486	1,407	79	5.3
Roberts	4,311	4,018	293	6.8	4,278	3,963	315	7.4
Sanborn	1,126	1,104	22	2.0	1,079	1,026	53	4.9
Shannon	2,400	2,202	198	8.3	2,659	2,379	280	10.5
Spink	3,594	3,486	108	3.0	3,612	3,533	79	2.2
Stanley	1,568	1,486	82	5.2	1,362	1,298	64	4.7
Sully	740	729	11	1.5	806	791	15	1.9
Todd	2,477	2,344	133	5.4	2,572	2,408	164	6.4
Tripp	2,936	2,867	69	2.4	3,096	3,005	91	2.9
Turner	3,828	3,619	209	5.5	3,638	3,436	202	5.6
Union	4,858	4,574	284	5.8	4,578	4,206	372	8.1
Walworth	2,957	2,852	105	3.6	2,804	2,649	155	5.5
Yankton	10,265	9,936	329	3.2	10,140	9,709	431	4.3
Ziebach	1,084	1,058	26	2.4	776	750	26	3.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

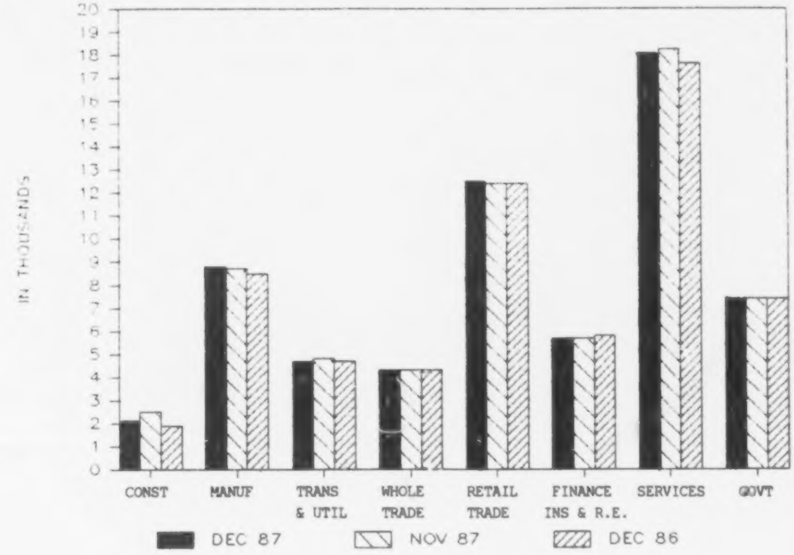
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.8 and 6.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	256,500	257,700	252,300	-.5	1.7
MINING	2,400	2,500	2,500	-4.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	9,400	10,600	8,600	-11.3	9.3
MANUFACTURING	30,300	30,400	28,900	-.3	4.8
Durable Goods	16,800	16,900	15,700	-.6	7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,500	10,300	9,600	1.9	9.4
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,500	13,200	.0	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	7,900	7,900	-1.3	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,600	12,800	.0	-1.6
Transportation	7,700	7,600	7,800	1.3	-1.3
Communication	2,700	2,800	2,800	-3.6	-3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67,000	66,900	66,100	.1	1.4
Wholesale Trade	16,100	16,100	16,100	.0	.0
Durable Goods	7,100	7,100	7,100	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	8,900	9,000	9,000	-1.1	-1.1
Retail Trade	50,900	50,900	50,000	.0	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,200	9,000	9,200	2.2	.0
Food Stores	8,000	7,900	7,300	1.3	9.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,100	14,100	14,100	.0	.0
Finance	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,600	.0	-2.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,200	3,200	3,300	.0	-3.0
SERVICES	60,700	61,000	59,600	-.5	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15,700	15,900	15,200	-1.3	3.3
Personal and Business	7,700	8,000	7,500	-3.8	2.7
Medical and Health Services	23,500	23,600	23,300	-.4	.9
Educational Services	4,900	5,000	5,000	-2.0	-2.0
Social Services	4,100	4,100	4,100	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,100	8,700	.0	4.6
GOVERNMENT	60,000	59,600	59,700	.7	.5
Federal	11,100	11,100	11,000	.0	.9
State	16,300	16,100	16,400	1.2	-.6
State Education	7,900	7,800	8,100	1.3	-2.5
Local	32,500	32,300	32,300	.6	.6
Local Education	19,100	19,000	19,100	.5	.0

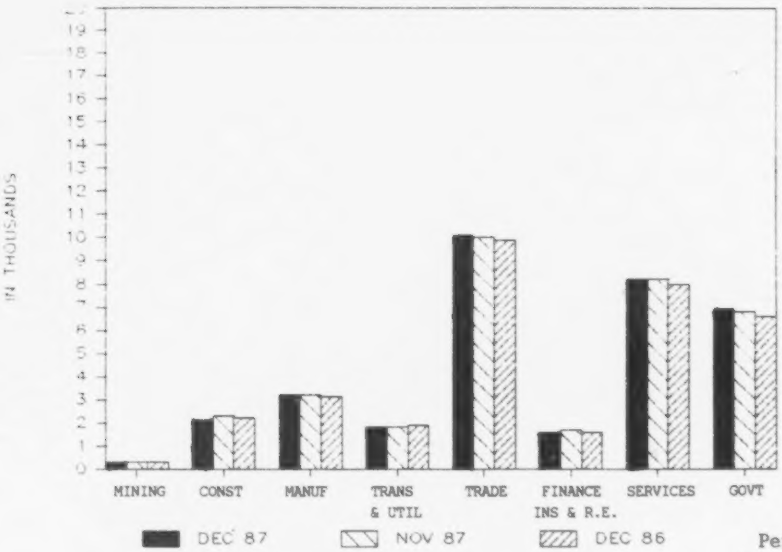
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	63,500	64,000	62,700	-.8	1.3
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION..................	2,100	2,500	1,900	-16.0	10.5
MANUFACTURING.................	8,800	8,700	8,500	1.1	3.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,800	4,700	-2.1	.0
TRADE..........................	16,800	16,700	16,700	.6	.6
Wholesale Trade.............	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Retail Trade................	12,500	12,400	12,400	.8	.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,700	5,700	5,800	.0	-1.7
SERVICES......................	18,000	18,200	17,600	-1.1	2.3
GOVERNMENT....................	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34,200	34,200	33,600	.0	1.8
MINING.........................	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION...................	2,100	2,300	2,200	-8.7	-4.5
MANUFACTURING..................	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,800	1,900	.0	-5.3
TRADE..........................	10,100	10,000	9,900	1.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade..............	2,400	2,300	2,100	4.3	14.3
Retail Trade.................	7,700	7,700	7,800	.0	-1.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,600	1,700	1,600	-5.9	.0
SERVICES.......................	8,200	8,200	8,000	.0	2.5
GOVERNMENT.....................	6,900	6,800	6,600	1.5	4.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	23,476	23,640	21,884	43.3	42.7	41.9
Durable Goods.....	13,458	13,566	12,298	43.4	43.0	41.6
Nondurable Goods..	10,018	10,074	9,586	43.1	42.3	42.2
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,720	6,754	6,392	46.6	46.9	45.0
Rapid City MSA......	2,437	2,500	2,353	42.0	41.7	37.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$352.90	$339.47	$339.81	$8.15	$7.95	$8.11
Durable Goods.....	352.41	338.84	330.72	8.12	7.88	7.95
Nondurable Goods..	352.56	340.52	351.10	8.18	8.05	8.32
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$374.20	$370.04	$360.90	8.03	7.89	8.02
Rapid City MSA......	327.60	319.84	255.30	7.80	7.67	6.90

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	345.7	345.8	331.1	0.0	4.4
Food & Beverages....	328.1	326.7	317.0	.4	3.5
Housing.............	375.3	374.9	362.1	.1	3.6
Apparel.............	221.1	226.4	210.9	-2.3	4.8
Transportation......	323.3	324.1	304.8	-.2	6.1
Medical Care........	472.9	471.7	446.8	.3	5.8
Entertainment.......	288.5	288.1	277.4	.1	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER DEC. 1987	 NOV. 1987	 DEC. 1986
Sex, Total	3,701	2,456	3,371
Male	2,855	1,708	2,390
Female	846	748	981
Race, Total	3,701	2,456	3,371
White	3,444	2,236	3,058
Nonwhite	257	220	313
Age, Total	3,701	2,456	3,371
Under 45	2,698	1,710	2,562
Over 45	1,003	746	809
Industry, Total[2]	3,701	2,456	3,371
Mining	64	29	107
Construction	912	371	921
Manufacturing	1,465	1,070	692
Transportation & Public Utilities	103	71	146
Trade	505	381	632
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63	62	109
Services	407	347	560
Government	182	125	204
Occupation, Total[2]	3,701	2,456	3,371
Professional & Managerial	315	287	364
Clerical and Sales	365	332	470
Services	354	257	388
Processing	950	699	104
Machine Trade	115	85	151
Benchwork	123	121	220
Structural Work	1,076	489	1,131
Other	403	186	493
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,701	2,456	3,371
1-2 Weeks	790	1,054	615
3-4 Weeks	769	229	598
5-14 Weeks	1,476	653	1,288
15 Weeks & Over	666	520	870

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	3,556	2,243	4,063	58.5	-12.5
B. Weeks Compensated...........	17,097	7,975	15,873	114.4	7.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$1,662,033	$534,988	$1,214,351	210.7	36.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$42,186,900	$43,751,500	$37,849,500	-3.6	11.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	6,450	5,401	8,561	19.4	-24.7
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	4,059	3,498	3,028	16.0	34.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	4,955	4,347	4,105	14.0	20.7

	December 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings......................	$61,899

	December 1987 People	December 1987 Savings in Dollars
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients		
I. Employed.........................	55	$12,760
J. Partial Employment..............	62	$4,898

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
1986-1987 ANNUAL AVERAGES

INDUSTRY TITLE	1987 AVERAGE	1986 AVERAGE	Change 86-87	Percent Change 86-87
Total Nonfarm	254,900	251,800	3,100	1.2
Mining	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8
Construction	10,000	9,600	400	4.2
Manufacturing	28,700	28,200	500	1.8
Durable Goods	15,900	15,200	700	4.6
Nondurable Goods	12,800	13,000	-200	-1.5
Transportation & Utilities	12,300	12,600	-300	-2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	66,800	65,200	1,600	2.5
Wholesale Trade	16,500	16,400	100	.6
Retail Trade	50,300	48,900	1,400	2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	14,300	14,200	100	.7
Services	61,400	60,500	900	1.5
Government	58,800	58,800	0	.0

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

January 1988 Published February 1988

New Information Added to Labor Bulletin

This issue of the Labor Bulletin is one marking change. Beginning this month, additional nonfarm employment information will be published, and several other economic indicators are being included for the first time.

Because of the cooperation of employers, South Dakota nonfarm employment levels published each month on page 6 of the Labor Bulletin can now be shown in greater detail. Nonfarm employment levels are based on the monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In South Dakota, approximately 2,000 employers participate in the CES.

The number of employers in each industry who are included in the CES sample is statistically set to accurately reflect the universe of all South Dakota employers within that industry. Providing nonfarm employment levels in as much detail as possible is a priority of the Labor Market Information Center. Encouraging employers to take part in the CES and maintaining the survey sample are a very important part of this task.

The continued increase in CES employer participation has now made it possible to publish more detailed employment levels in the finance, insurance and real estate and the services industries. Within the finance division of the finance, insurance and real estate industry, employment levels could previously be broken down only for the banking sector. Now, finance employment will still be detailed for the banking sector, but will also be published for credit agencies other than banks.

Credit agencies other than banks are those which extend credit in the form of loans but are not engaged in deposit banking. Included are such businesses as savings and loan institutions, agricultural credit institutions, personal credit institutions such as federal credit unions and short-term installment loan companies, business credit institutions such as credit card operations, and mortgage bankers and brokers.

In the services industry, medical and health services employment has been published for several years. Beginning this month, employment in this division will be detailed for hospitals as well as other health services. Health services other than hospitals include offices of physicians, dentists, osteopathic physicians, optometrists, chirporactors and such other health practitioners and podiatrists and psychologists; nursing and personal care facilities; medical and dental laboratories; outpatient care facilities; and other health and allied services such as blood banks.

The finance, insurance and real estate and the services industries in South Dakota have noted substantial employment growth in recent years and have noted many changes. Being able to publish more detailed employment levels in these industries makes it easier to identify certain business trends in these industries' sectors which before were not discernable because their employment levels were aggregated with other sectors of this industry.

In addition to employment estimates, the CES also collects data on the hours and earnings of production workers in South Dakota's industries. This is the source of the hours and earnings information on production workers in the manufacturing industry which has been published on page 9 of each Labor Bulletin.

INSIDE...

Labor Market
In January 3
South Dakota
Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls
Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City
Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of
Production Workers 9

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers One Addition

Once again due to increased CES participation, hours and earnings information is now publishable for production workers in each of South Dakota's major industries in the private sector. Each month, page 9 of the Labor Bulletin will now provide the number of production workers in the seven private industries, the average number of hours they work each week, their average weekly earnings, and their average hourly earnings.

Hours and earnings information is a helpful indicator of business activity which is occuring in South Dakota's industries. Changes in employment levels indicate when business activity has changed substantially enough to create changes in employment levels. But information on the hours that production employees are working provides a helpful indicator of changes occuring in the business activity of an industry which are less dramatic than to warrant changes in employment levels. In the manufacturing industry, for example, increased orders can cause a rise in the number of hours worked while employment remains stable.

The new information on the hours worked by production workers provides a look at differences among industries. Because estimates of production worker hours include part-time workers, an industry-by-industry comparision shows which industries are more affected by part-time work. For example, the wholesale and retail trade industry has a lower average of hours worked by production workers, showing this industry's higher percentage of part-time workers.

Average weekly and hourly earnings provide insight into the pay required to attract experienced workers in a specific industry. Average hourly earnings reflect not only changes in basic hourly rates, but also incentive rates and premium pay which workers receive for overtime and late-shift work. For this reason, average weekly hours are an important factor to be considered along with average earnings. For example, an increase in the earnings of construction workers may be explained by a corresponding rise in the number of hours worked by these workers. This would indicate that those workers put in more than 40 hours a week, and received over-time pay for part of those hours.

National Economic Indicators to be Published

This issue of the Labor Bulletin is also the first in which certain economic indicators are being published. While the back cover was previously used as a "Did You Know" section, it will now include several economic indicators.

The national Consumer Price Index, which has been published on page 9 of the Labor Bulletin, will now be included among these economic indicators shown on the back cover. For readers' reference, several other national indicators are being added as well. The back cover of each issue will now include the following United States economic statistics: industrial production index, retail trade sales, prime interest rate, and privately owned housing starts. Comparisons to month-ago and year-ago statistics, and percentage changes over both time periods, will also be given for each of these national indicators.

South Dakota Labor Market In January

The nonfarm employment level of 249,600 in January, 1988 showed a job increase of 3,300 jobs (or 1.3 percent), from January, 1987 levels. This is the highest January level ever recorded.

Job increases from year-ago levels occurred in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, services, and construction industries. The manufacturing industry gained 1,500 jobs from year-ago levels. The durable goods sector of the manufacturing industry posted twice the employment increase of nondurable goods.

The sectors in retail trade posting increases from year-ago levels were general merchandise stores, food stores, and eating and drinking establishments. Eating and drinking establishments had the largest increase in this industry, reflecting the ever-increasing popularity of fast food restaurants.

The services industry gained 600 jobs from year-ago levels. After enjoying several years of rapid job growth (adding 3,700 jobs since 1980), the medical and health sector is slowing its pace. Instead, the service industry's over-the-year increase was distributed among businesses such as chambers of commerce, medical associations and fraternal clubs.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industy and the transportation, communication and public utilities industry both noted small employment declines over the year. The mining industry and government employment remained at the same employment levels as in January, 1987.

While nonfarm employment increased 1.3 percent from January of 1987 to January of this year, South Dakota's labor force grew 0.5 percent. South Dakota's labor force was 343,600 in January, with 327,600 South Dakotans being employed and 16,000 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, a decrease from the December rate of 4.8 percent.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Although South Dakota's nonfarm employment noted healthy increases over the year, decreases were noted over the month. January, 1988 nonfarm employment dipped to 249,600, decreasing by 6,700 jobs from December, 1987. Employment in the private sector typically reaches its lowest employment level in the first quarter of the year, due to the seasonality of most of South Dakota's industries.

In January, 1988 there were employment decreases throughout six of the seven industries and also in government. The only exception was mining, which remained stable.

The industry posting the largest decrease from December to January was wholesale and retail trade. The majority of this decrease was found in retail trade, which posted a decrease of 1,900 jobs. The businesses in retail trade returned to normal employment levels after the holiday season during which they hired additional workers. Some of these businesses are general merchandise stores, apparel and accessory stores, food stores, eating and drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail stores.

Construction posted a 1,400 job decrease over the month. This decrease was split fairly equally among the building; highway, street and other heavy construction; and special trade divisions within this industry.

Government posted a 1,300 job decrease over the month. Seven hundred of this decrease was in state education, which traditionally decreases this time of year when work study students and educators take holiday vacations.

Services posted a 1,100 job decrease over the month. Educational services showed a 400 job decrease and followed the same trend as state education. The remaining decreases were distributed among hotels, amusement and recreation, business and legal services.

The total private average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls decreased slightly over the month, by 1.1 hours (or -0.9 percent). The average hourly earnings increased by 25 cents an hour, and the average weekly earnings increased by seven cents from December, 1987 levels.

Several industry groups posted increases in their average hourly earnings both over the month and over the year. These increases may be partially attributed to raises given in the first month of 1988.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	January 1988 (1)				January 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,742,000	112,139,000	7,603,000	6.3(3)	117,703,000	109,084,000	8,620,000	7.3(3)
South Dakota	343,600	327,600	16,000	4.7	341,900	322,800	19,100	5.6
Sioux Falls MSA	71,271	67,530	3,741	5.2	69,187	65,952	3,235	4.7
Rapid City MSA	38,911	36,936	1,975	5.1	38,114	35,828	2,286	6.0
Aurora	1,419	1,382	37	2.6	1,408	1,337	71	5.0
Beadle	9,077	8,718	359	4.0	9,301	8,710	591	6.4
Bennett	1,369	1,340	29	2.1	1,408	1,370	38	2.7
Bon Homme	3,384	3,311	73	2.2	3,368	3,276	92	2.7
Brookings	12,888	12,282	606	4.7	13,103	12,328	775	5.9
Brown	20,043	19,129	914	4.6	20,107	18,963	1,144	5.7
Brule	2,449	2,318	131	5.3	2,560	2,413	147	5.7
Buffalo	465	436	29	6.2	481	424	57	11.9
Butte	3,626	3,417	209	5.8	3,718	3,464	254	6.8
Campbell	1,062	1,009	53	5.0	1,094	1,017	77	7.0
Charles Mix	3,658	3,561	97	2.7	3,920	3,687	233	5.9
Clark	1,790	1,732	58	3.2	1,849	1,736	113	6.1
Clay	6,184	5,985	199	3.2	6,448	6,046	402	6.2
Codington	11,577	11,012	565	4.9	11,471	10,627	844	7.4
Corson	1,457	1,380	77	5.3	1,568	1,467	101	6.4
Custer	3,045	2,883	162	5.3	3,142	2,974	168	5.3
Davison	8,743	8,491	252	2.9	8,721	8,390	331	3.8
Day	3,244	3,089	155	4.8	3,347	3,148	199	5.9
Deuel	2,132	2,009	123	5.8	2,205	1,993	212	9.6
Dewey	1,955	1,802	153	7.8	1,987	1,828	159	8.0
Douglas	1,754	1,728	26	1.5	1,718	1,678	40	2.3
Edmunds	2,159	2,053	106	4.9	2,302	2,132	170	7.4
Fall River	3,712	3,508	204	5.5	3,471	3,272	199	5.7
Faulk	1,142	1,101	41	3.6	1,188	1,148	40	3.4
Grant	4,158	3,925	233	5.6	4,266	3,975	291	6.8
Gregory	2,273	2,178	95	4.2	2,373	2,293	80	3.4
Haakon	1,228	1,184	44	3.6	1,213	1,158	55	4.5
Hamlin	2,642	2,564	78	3.0	2,336	2,200	136	5.8
Hand	1,931	1,888	43	2.2	2,052	1,935	117	5.7
Hanson	1,393	1,340	53	3.8	1,401	1,334	67	4.8
Harding	720	701	19	2.6	729	712	17	2.3
Hughes	8,935	8,712	223	2.5	8,685	8,299	386	4.4
Hutchinson	4,076	3,936	140	3.4	4,114	3,936	178	4.3
Hyde	862	836	26	3.0	900	843	57	6.3
Jackson	1,396	1,343	53	3.8	1,463	1,367	96	6.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	January 1988 (1)				January 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,171	1,134	37	3.2	1,232	1,171	61	5.0
Jones	614	575	39	6.4	604	570	34	5.6
Kingsbury	2,824	2,671	153	5.4	2,807	2,677	130	4.6
Lake	5,324	5,099	225	4.2	5,112	4,754	358	7.0
Lawrence	9,995	9,414	581	5.8	9,704	9,096	608	6.3
Lincoln	7,069	6,643	426	6.0	6,843	6,464	379	5.5
Lyman	1,293	1,235	58	4.5	1,472	1,382	90	6.1
McCook	2,818	2,711	107	3.8	2,789	2,651	138	4.9
McPherson	1,578	1,510	68	4.3	1,519	1,464	55	3.6
Marshall	2,185	2,090	95	4.3	2,186	2,050	136	6.2
Meade	8,680	8,193	487	5.6	8,749	8,273	476	5.4
Mellette	899	839	60	6.7	768	722	46	6.0
Miner	1,300	1,273	27	2.1	1,363	1,288	75	5.5
Minnehaha	71,271	67,530	3,741	5.2	69,187	65,952	3,235	4.7
Moody	3,148	2,983	165	5.2	3,241	2,987	254	7.8
Pennington	38,911	36,936	1,975	5.1	38,114	35,828	2,286	6.0
Perkins	2,351	2,288	63	2.7	2,408	2,366	42	1.7
Potter	1,421	1,392	29	2.0	1,503	1,434	69	4.6
Roberts	4,341	4,084	257	5.9	4,421	4,092	329	7.4
Sanborn	1,130	1,101	29	2.6	1,167	1,102	65	5.6
Shannon	2,418	2,246	172	7.1	2,566	2,300	266	10.4
Spink	3,707	3,617	90	2.4	3,696	3,589	107	2.9
Stanley	1,482	1,404	78	5.3	1,425	1,337	88	6.2
Sully	777	755	22	2.8	804	781	23	2.9
Todd	2,486	2,360	126	5.1	2,618	2,427	191	7.3
Tripp	2,997	2,900	97	3.2	3,242	3,072	170	5.2
Turner	3,910	3,677	233	6.0	4,009	3,764	245	6.1
Union	5,060	4,731	329	6.5	5,049	4,487	562	11.1
Walworth	2,959	2,819	140	4.7	2,950	2,789	161	5.5
Yankton	10,419	10,034	385	3.7	10,081	9,635	446	4.4
Ziebach	1,089	1,046	43	3.9	899	851	48	5.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.8 and 6.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

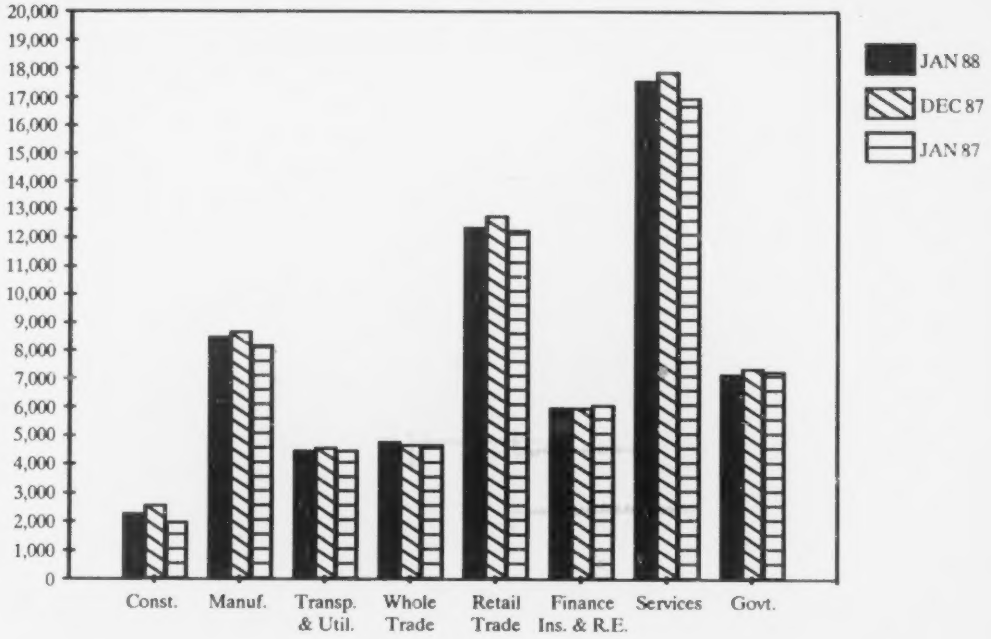
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	249,600	256,300	246,300	-2.6	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	190,800	196,200	187,600	-2.8	1.7
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7,800	9,200	7,700	-15.2	1.3
MANUFACTURING	29,400	29,800	27,900	-1.3	5.4
Durable Goods	16,200	16,600	15,200	-2.4	6.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,300	10,400	9,500	-1.0	8.4
Nondurable Goods	13,200	13,200	12,700	.0	3.9
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,600	7,400	-1.3	1.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,800	2,700	3.6	7.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,100	12,400	12,300	-2.4	-1.6
Transportation	7,300	7,400	7,200	-1.4	1.4
Communication	2,600	2,700	2,800	-3.7	-7.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,300	2,300	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	65,200	67,300	63,900	-3.1	2.0
Wholesale Trade	16,300	16,500	16,200	-1.2	.6
Durable Goods	7,300	7,400	7,200	-1.4	1.4
Nondurable Goods	9,100	9,100	9,100	.0	.0
Retail Trade	48,900	50,800	47,700	-3.7	2.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,500	9,100	8,400	-6.6	1.2
Food Stores	7,700	8,000	7,400	-3.8	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,100	14,200	14,200	-.7	-.7
Finance	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,600	.0	-2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	59,800	60,900	59,200	-1.8	1.0
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	15,500	16,100	15,200	-3.7	2.0
Personal and Business	7,700	7,800	7,700	-1.3	.0
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,600	23,500	.0	.4
Hospitals	10,700	10,700	10,600	.0	.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	12,900	12,900	12,800	.0	.8
Educational Services	4,200	4,600	4,300	-8.7	-2.3
Social Services	4,400	4,300	4,400	2.3	.0
Membership Organizations	8,800	9,000	8,600	-2.2	2.3
GOVERNMENT	58,800	60,100	58,800	-2.2	.0
Federal	10,600	10,800	10,700	-1.9	-.9
State	15,600	16,300	15,700	-4.3	-.6
State Education	7,200	7,900	7,300	-8.9	-1.4
Local	32,600	33,100	32,400	-1.5	.6
Local Education	19,600	19,600	19,600	.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

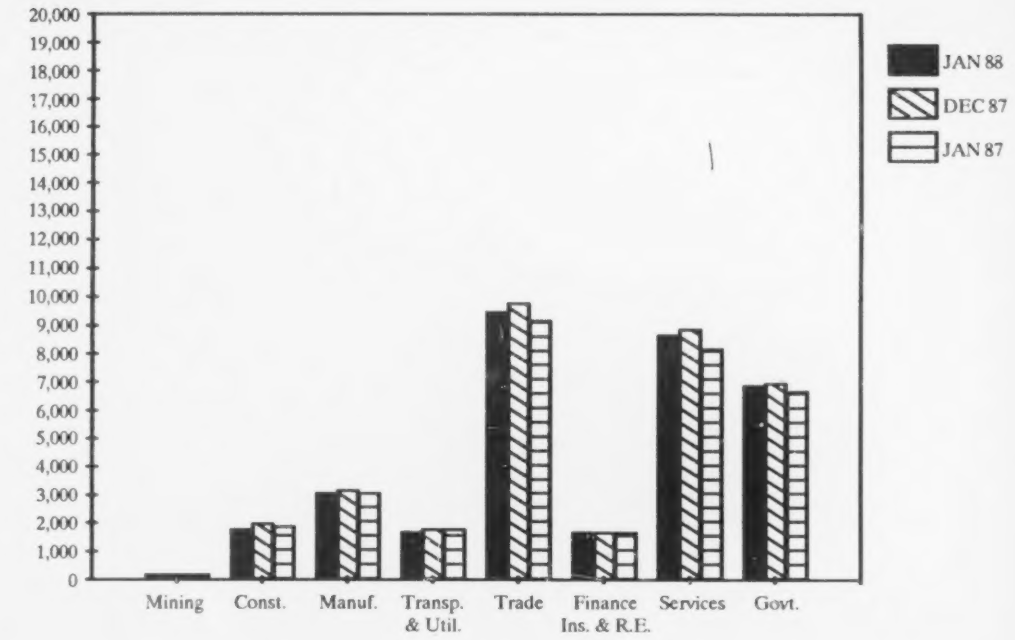


	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63,400	64,700	62,300	-2.0	1.8
*MINING	----	----	----	-.-	-.-
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,600	2,000	-11.5	15.0
MANUFACTURING	8,500	8,700	8,200	-2.3	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,500	4,600	4,500	-2.2	.0
TRADE	17,200	17,500	17,000	-1.7	1.2
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,700	4,700	2.1	2.1
Retail Trade	12,400	12,800	12,300	-3.1	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,000	6,000	6,100	.0	-1.6
SERVICES	17,600	17,900	17,000	-1.7	3.5
GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,400	7,300	-2.7	-1.4

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	33,600	34,500	32,800	-2.6	2.4
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,800	2,000	1,900	-10.0	-5.3
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,800	1,800	-5.6	-5.6
TRADE	9,500	9,800	9,200	-3.1	3.3
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
Retail Trade	7,600	7,800	7,500	-2.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	8,700	8,900	8,200	-2.2	6.1
GOVERNMENT	6,900	7,000	6,700	-1.4	3.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Total Private	157,000	161,700	153,500	32.4	33.5	33.3
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	43.7	42.2	41.7
Construction	5,600	6,700	5,400	35.5	37.1	38.1
Manufacturing	22,500	23,000	21,100	40.9	42.5	42.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,000	10,200	10,000	37.5	38.7	37.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	57,000	59,000	55,700	30.7	31.7	30.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,100	10,200	10,200	36.0	34.4	35.7
Services	49,800	50,500	49,000	30.2	29.6	30.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Total Private	$244.62	$244.55	$240.43	$ 7.55	$ 7.30	$ 7.22
Mining	549.75	530.45	550.44	12.58	12.57	13.20
Construction	360.68	355.79	393.57	10.16	9.59	10.33
Manufacturing	328.84	346.80	339.29	8.04	8.16	8.04
Transportation & Public Utilities	389.25	394.35	379.34	10.38	10.19	10.17
Wholesale & Retail Trade	194.95	199.08	190.03	6.35	6.28	6.19
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	272.52	249.06	253.47	7.57	7.24	7.10
Services	204.76	195.06	194.53	6.78	6.59	6.42

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,500	6,600	6,200	42.8	43.6	45.7
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,300	39.8	42.0	37.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$338.55	$349.67	$379.31	$7.91	$8.02	$8.30
Rapid City MSA	320.79	327.18	267.47	8.06	7.79	7.19

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Sex, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
Male	4,207	2,855	3,193
Female	1,049	846	1,211
Race, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
White	4,956	3,444	4,083
Nonwhite	300	257	321
Age, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
Under 45	3,830	2,698	3,420
Over 45	1,426	1,003	984
[2]Industry, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
Mining	163	64	162
Construction	1,700	912	1,272
Manufacturing	1,826	1,465	903
Transportation & Public Utilities	147	103	189
Trade	627	505	854
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	102	63	107
Services	507	407	672
Government	184	182	245
[2]Occupation, Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
Professional & Managerial	341	315	417
Clerical and Sales	432	365	572
Services	450	354	506
Processing	1,093	950	201
Machine Trade	155	115	182
Benchwork	239	123	246
Structural Work	1,916	1,076	1,612
Other	630	403	668
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	5,256	3,701	4,404
1-2 Weeks	1,194	790	968
3-4 Weeks	582	769	512
5-14 Weeks	2,793	1,476	2,066
15 Weeks & Over	687	666	858

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	3,202	3,556	3,522	-10.0	-9.1
B. Weeks Compensated	20,006	17,097	17,999	17.0	11.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,918,114	$1,662,033	$1,497,095	15.4	28.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,110,200	$42,186,900	$37,701,600	-2.6	9.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,506	6,450	6,165	-14.6	-10.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,234	4,059	2,279	-20.3	41.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	4,040	4,955	2,880	-18.5	40.3

	January 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$65,411

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	January 1988 People	January 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	46	$10,672
J. Partial Employment	57	$ 4,503

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	115.7	115.4	111.2	0.3	4.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	133.8	133.6	126.2	0.1	6.0
Retail Trade Sales[3]	128,078	127,459	118,049	0.5	8.5
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,377	1,404	1,804	-1.9	-23.7
Prime Interest Rate[5]	8.75	8.75	7.50	0.0	1.3

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Researve Board. Annual rates.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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Labor Bulletin

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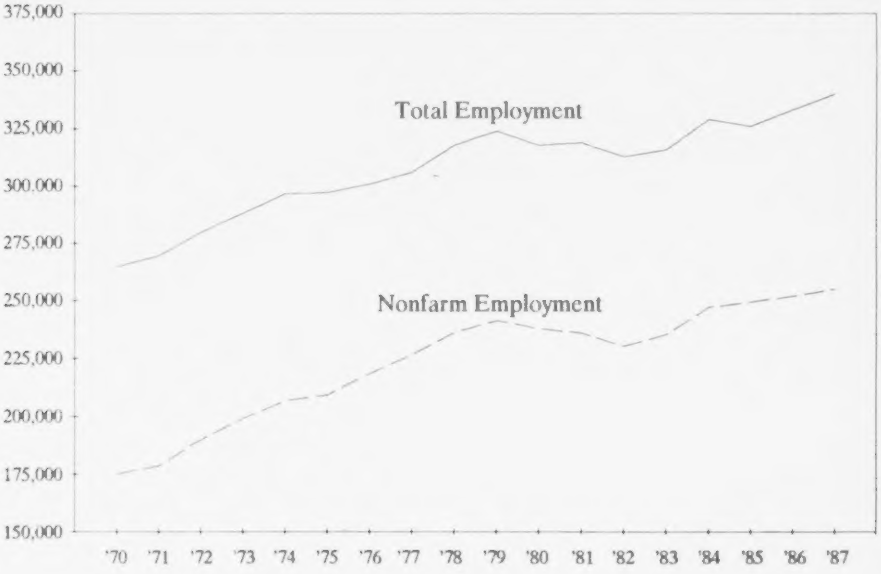
Nonfarm Employment Versus Total Employment

Total employment and nonfarm employment provide complementary information about economic trends. These two employment estimates do not measure the same economic happening, but when tracked together often provide insight into what's happening among the employed portion of South Dakota's labor force.

Total employment data in the labor force levels tabled each month in the Labor Bulletin are based on *household* interviews from a sample survey of the population 16 years and older. Total employment includes the following three groups: both farm and nonfarm wage and salary workers, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. In terms of total employment, workers are counted only once.

Nonfarm employment data published in each issue of the Labor Bulletin are compiled from *establishment records of employers* surveyed each month. Nonfarm employment includes only wage and salary employees on payrolls of nonfarm establishments. Nonfarm employment includes some duplicate counts of workers, since some workers hold more than one job.

Since 1970, the direction of year-to-year changes in annual average nonfarm employment has varied from total employment trends in only two instances, from 1980 to 1981 and from 1984 to 1985. The graph below displays the overall consistency of the trends these two employment estimates have shown.



Not only has the direction of the trending of these two employment estimates been the same, but even the magnitude of the changes both have noted has been very similar. In other words, when one notes large increases, so does the other. There have been only three exceptions to this similarity. The 1974-75 change in nonfarm employment was

INSIDE...

Labor Market In February 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

significantly larger than the total employment change. There are at least two possible explanations for this apparent inconsistency. First, nonfarm wage and salary workers who had gone into business for themselves during the economic slowdown (because of the lack of nonfarm jobs) left their business and resumed work as wage and salary workers with nonfarm establishments.

Second, workers who had faced a lowered standard of living during the economic slowdown sought second jobs. Both of these occurrences would cause nonfarm employment numbers to rise without changing total employment.

The other exceptions to the paralleling of nonfarm employment and total employment occurred from 1985 to 1986 and from 1986 to 1987, when changes showed nonfarm employment growing significantly less than total employment. Even though this is a new trend and may not continue, it is a pattern evident in many other states and has important economic implications.

Again, there are several possible explanations for this phenomenon. Some of those explanations spotlight sectors of the work force with unique employment conditions which are gaining importance nationally and in South Dakota.

One example is those who have short-term or special event jobs. Their employment, tabulated in total employment figures, is not included in nonfarm estimates because of its nature. The employment situtation ordinarily does not meet the requirements for employer reporting of the employer-employee relationship. For instance, the work may not meet minimum requirements of hours worked or total wages earned to be reported. In other cases, cash payment to workers precludes employment reporting.

Another example is those workers receiving intermittent pay. Workers receiving pay, even on an intermittent basis, are counted in total employment numbers. An example would be a family member who regularly works in the family business but is paid only once or twice a year. That paid family worker would be counted in the nonfarm estimates only for the time period in which he or she received pay.

Some differences between nonfarm and total employment levels are natural and are created because of their contrasting characteristics. For example, there are reporting time lags between the two estimates. Employers reporting workers on their payrolls (the nonfarm employment count) may lag behind the number of workers hired (the total employment count) during hiring phases of the business cycle. Individuals included in the household survey used to estimate total employment may report a job which they have not yet started or have not yet received a paycheck for, before their employers will report them as being on the payroll in the establishment survey.

Another difference between the two employment estimates is created by unpaid absences. In terms of total employment estimates, workers are counted as employed if they had jobs but were not at work. That is, they were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons. Workers falling into these categories are included in total employment estimates even if they were not paid by their employers for the time off. However, nonfarm employment estimates do not include those employees if they were not on the current payroll.

South Dakota's Labor Market in February

In February, the number of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in South Dakota continued to expand from year-earlier levels, posting a job increase of 3,300 (or 1.3 percent) from February, 1987 levels.

Job increases from year-ago levels occurred in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services industries and in government.

Manufacturing employment increased 1,600 jobs from year-ago levels. The durable goods sector increased 1,200 jobs and the nondurable goods sectors increased 300 jobs. The job increases throughout the durable goods sector reflected increased orders for surgical supplies, tractor-truck trailers, lumber and wood products, and electronic computing equipment. The majority of the increase in the nondurable goods sector was found in food and kindred products.

Retail trade posted job growth of 1,100 (or 2.3 percent) from February, 1987 levels. The ever-expanding food store and eating and drinking establishment sectors split most of this growth equally.

The services industry posted job increases of 400 over February, 1987 levels. This increase was distributed among the medical and health services, membership organizations and hotels sectors.

Government employment remained fairly stable over the year, adding 300 jobs.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The nonfarm employment level of 250,400 in February, 1988 remained stable over the month.

The industries showing increases over January, 1988 levels were services, transportation and public utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate, and government.

Nationally, the finance, insurance and real estate industry was the only service-producing industry that did not show employment gains in February. And growth in this industry in the nation has greatly slowed since October, probably resulting from employment retrenchment following last October's financial market upheavals. In contrast, South Dakota's finance sector has maintained a constant employment level of 8,800 throughout the national market upheaval which began in October.

February is traditionally a busy month for tax preparers. An increase of 200 jobs in the personal and business services sector reflect the need to hire additional people to handle extra work loads. This may be especially true this year due to the changes and complexity of the new tax laws.

Educational services employment in the private sector traditionally decreases in January due to holiday vacation time for educators, work study students and support staff. This sector decreased 400 in January, 1988 and increased 400 in February, 1988 returning to normal employment levels.

The sectors in the transportation and public utilities industry showing increases over January, 1988 levels were motor freight transportation and communication.

The 500 job increase in government was found in state and local education and also reflects back-to-normal employment levels after the holiday season. This over-the-month change paralleled that which occured in the private educational services sector.

South Dakota's labor force was 343,100 in February, with 328,500 South Dakotans being employed and 14,600 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.2 percent, a decrease from the January rate of 4.7 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1988 (1)				February 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,942,000	112,460,000	7,482,000	6.2(3)	117,967,000	109,464,000	8,503,000	7.2(3)
South Dakota	343,100	328,500	14,600	4.2	342,100	324,900	17,200	5.0
Sioux Falls MSA	71,653	67,936	3,717	5.2	69,659	66,775	2,884	4.1
Rapid City MSA	38,892	37,226	1,666	4.3	38,036	36,141	1,895	5.0
Aurora	1,409	1,395	14	1.0	1,391	1,351	40	2.9
Beadle	9,117	8,808	309	3.4	9,330	8,780	550	5.9
Bennett	1,481	1,454	27	1.8	1,398	1,364	34	2.4
Bon Homme	3,253	3,178	75	2.3	3,365	3,259	106	3.2
Brookings	12,546	12,023	523	4.2	13,216	12,424	792	6.0
Brown	19,801	19,027	774	3.9	20,149	19,122	1,027	5.1
Brule	2,511	2,392	119	4.7	2,534	2,420	114	4.5
Buffalo	448	426	22	4.9	463	404	59	12.7
Butte	3,581	3,383	198	5.5	3,728	3,463	265	7.1
Campbell	1,109	1,063	46	4.1	1,127	1,044	83	7.4
Charles Mix	3,712	3,587	125	3.4	3,861	3,660	201	5.2
Clark	1,756	1,689	67	3.8	1,876	1,743	133	7.1
Clay	6,233	6,047	186	3.0	6,388	6,104	284	4.4
Codington	11,323	10,899	424	3.7	11,498	10,746	752	6.5
Corson	1,545	1,499	46	3.0	1,565	1,459	106	6.8
Custer	3,151	2,991	160	5.1	3,085	2,865	220	7.1
Davison	8,828	8,558	270	3.1	8,812	8,441	371	4.2
Day	3,313	3,158	155	4.7	3,392	3,212	180	5.3
Deuel	2,075	1,956	119	5.7	2,215	2,007	208	9.4
Dewey	1,994	1,850	144	7.2	2,008	1,847	161	8.0
Douglas	1,729	1,678	51	2.9	1,698	1,662	36	2.1
Edmunds	2,071	1,976	95	4.6	2,256	2,116	140	6.2
Fall River	3,536	3,388	148	4.2	3,428	3,242	186	5.4
Faulk	1,089	1,075	14	1.3	1,190	1,154	36	3.0
Grant	4,081	3,876	205	5.0	4,205	3,943	262	6.2
Gregory	2,295	2,201	94	4.1	2,413	2,326	87	3.6
Haakon	1,173	1,141	32	2.7	1,210	1,161	49	4.0
Hamlin	2,662	2,564	98	3.7	2,257	2,115	142	6.3
Hand	1,959	1,926	33	1.7	2,019	1,939	80	4.0
Hanson	1,314	1,276	38	2.9	1,395	1,325	70	5.0
Harding	713	694	19	2.7	755	719	36	4.8
Hughes	8,867	8,621	246	2.8	8,528	8,261	267	3.1
Hutchinson	3,940	3,818	122	3.1	4,057	3,928	129	3.2
Hyde	926	897	29	3.1	915	858	57	6.2
Jackson	1,435	1,386	49	3.4	1,440	1,374	66	4.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1988 (1)				February 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,132	1,118	14	1.2	1,214	1,182	32	2.6
Jones	637	599	38	6.0	607	577	30	4.9
Kingsbury	2,621	2,531	90	3.4	2,821	2,700	121	4.3
Lake	5,084	4,886	198	3.9	5,075	4,789	286	5.6
Lawrence	9,980	9,437	543	5.4	9,570	9,022	548	5.7
Lincoln	6,910	6,512	398	5.8	6,817	6,478	339	5.0
Lyman	1,396	1,326	70	5.0	1,448	1,370	78	5.4
McCook	2,754	2,633	121	4.4	2,777	2,677	100	3.6
McPherson	1,492	1,438	54	3.6	1,503	1,450	53	3.5
Marshall	2,193	2,111	82	3.7	2,197	2,083	114	5.2
Meade	8,783	8,340	443	5.0	8,782	8,282	500	5.7
Mellette	982	933	49	5.0	833	786	47	5.6
Miner	1,383	1,316	67	4.8	1,338	1,274	64	4.8
Minnehaha	71,653	67,936	3,717	5.2	69,659	66,775	2,884	4.1
Moody	3,246	3,097	149	4.6	3,226	3,016	210	6.5
Pennington	38,892	37,226	1,666	4.3	38,036	36,141	1,895	5.0
Perkins	2,406	2,355	51	2.1	2,433	2,365	68	2.8
Potter	1,396	1,356	40	2.9	1,470	1,411	59	4.0
Roberts	4,332	4,086	246	5.7	4,418	4,113	305	6.9
Sanborn	1,103	1,067	36	3.3	1,171	1,110	61	5.2
Shannon	2,568	2,414	154	6.0	2,578	2,335	243	9.4
Spink	3,661	3,550	111	3.0	3,726	3,601	125	3.4
Stanley	1,540	1,472	68	4.4	1,487	1,428	59	4.0
Sully	773	751	22	2.8	816	795	21	2.6
Todd	2,601	2,460	141	5.4	2,647	2,463	184	7.0
Tripp	3,118	3,039	79	2.5	3,210	3,081	129	4.0
Turner	3,854	3,668	186	4.8	4,007	3,772	235	5.9
Union	5,024	4,753	271	5.4	4,952	4,463	489	9.9
Walworth	2,865	2,757	108	3.8	2,952	2,783	169	5.7
Yankton	10,626	10,372	254	2.4	10,257	9,876	381	3.7
Ziebach	1,105	1,083	22	2.0	896	858	38	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.7 and 6.6. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

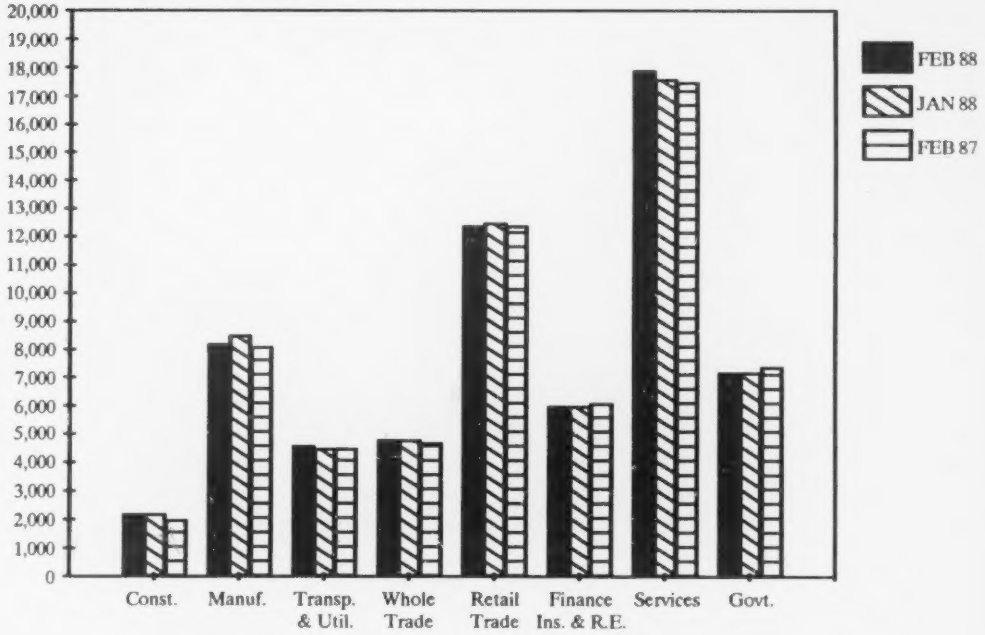
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	250,400	250,300	247,100	.0	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	190,900	191,300	187,900	-.2	1.6
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7,500	7,800	7,500	-3.8	.0
MANUFACTURING	29,400	29,700	27,800	-1.0	5.8
Durable Goods	16,200	16,500	15,000	-1.8	8.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,200	10,500	9,400	-2.9	8.5
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,200	12,800	-.8	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,600	7,400	.0	2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,900	2,700	-3.4	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,100	12,200	1.7	.8
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,200	.0	1.4
Communication	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	65,000	65,600	63,900	-.9	1.7
Wholesale Trade	16,300	16,300	16,100	.0	1.2
Durable Goods	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8
Nondurable Goods	9,000	9,100	9,000	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	48,800	49,300	47,700	-1.0	2.3
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,100	8,400	8,100	-3.6	.0
Food Stores	7,900	8,000	7,500	-1.3	5.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,100	14,000	14,200	.7	-.7
Finance	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
Banking	4,400	4,500	4,500	-2.2	-2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,000	3,900	4,000	2.6	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	60,300	59,700	59,900	1.0	.7
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	15,700	15,400	15,600	1.9	.6
Personal and Business	7,800	7,600	7,900	2.6	-1.3
Medical and Health Services	23,500	23,600	23,300	-.4	.9
Hospitals	10,600	10,700	10,500	-.9	1.0
Health Services, other than Hospitals	12,900	12,900	12,800	.0	.8
Educational Services	4,600	4,200	4,600	9.5	.0
Social Services	4,400	4,400	4,400	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,800	8,600	1.1	3.5
GOVERNMENT	59,500	59,000	59,200	.8	.5
Federal	10,700	10,700	10,600	.0	.9
State	16,000	15,600	16,000	2.6	.0
State Education	7,600	7,200	7,600	5.6	.0
Local	32,800	32,600	32,600	.6	.6
Local Education	19,700	19,600	19,800	.5	-.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

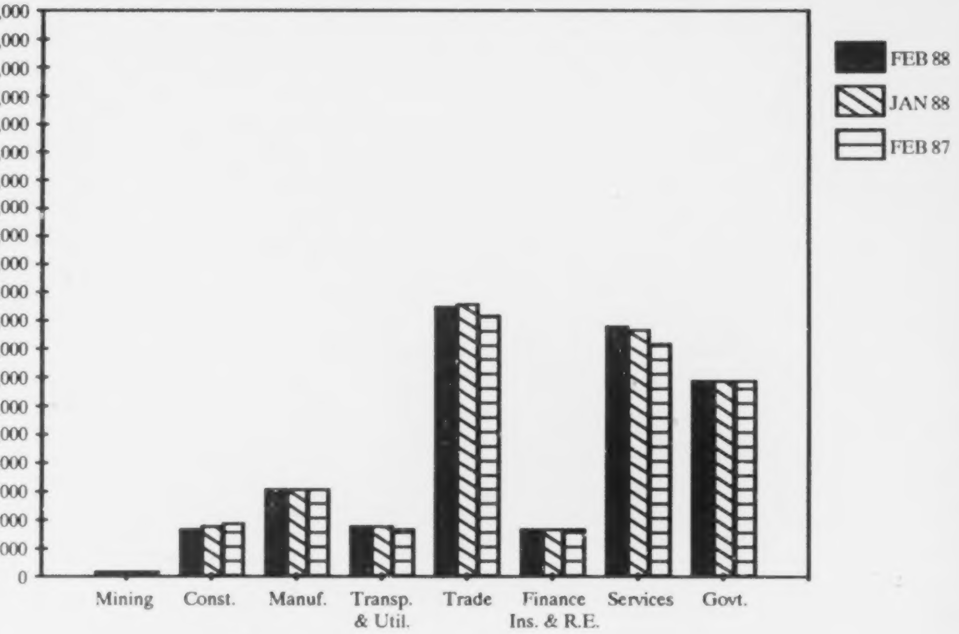


	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63,500	63,400	62,800	.2	1.1
*MINING	---	---	---	-.-	-.-
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,200	2,000	.0	10.0
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,500	8,100	-3.5	1.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,500	4,500	2.2	2.2
TRADE	17,200	17,200	17,100	.0	.6
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	12,400	12,500	12,400	-.8	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,000	6,000	6,100	.0	-1.6
SERVICES	17,900	17,600	17,500	1.7	2.3
GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,200	7,400	.0	-2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	33,700	33,800	33,000	-.3	2.1
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,700	1,800	1,900	-5.6	-10.5
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,700	.0	5.9
TRADE	9,500	9,600	9,200	-1.0	3.3
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
Retail Trade	7,600	7,700	7,400	-1.3	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	8,800	8,700	8,200	1.1	7.3
GOVERNMENT	6,900	6,900	6,900	.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Private	156,900	157,500	153,800	33.5	33.1	33.7
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,000	41.6	42.1	41.4
Construction	5,400	5,700	5,200	35.5	35.5	38.5
Manufacturing	22,200	22,800	21,000	42.0	40.6	42.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,100	10,000	10,000	38.4	37.6	37.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	56,900	57,300	55,900	31.2	30.7	31.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,200	10,100	10,200	36.3	37.0	37.3
Services	50,200	49,700	49,400	30.1	30.2	30.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Private	$246.23	$243.95	$241.29	$ 7.35	$ 7.37	$ 7.16
Mining	526.24	536.78	531.99	12.65	12.75	12.85
Construction	358.55	357.49	395.01	10.10	10.07	10.26
Manufacturing	338.52	328.86	336.38	8.06	8.10	7.99
Transportation & Public Utilities	385.54	391.42	376.29	10.04	10.41	10.17
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.56	192.49	191.87	6.30	6.27	6.13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	274.07	277.50	263.34	7.55	7.50	7.06
Services	204.08	203.85	196.15	6.78	6.75	6.41

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,100	6,400	6,100	44.3	42.6	43.3
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,400	2,400	39.9	39.7	38.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$369.02	$345.06	$350.30	$8.33	$8.10	$8.09
Rapid City MSA	309.62	318.79	278.51	7.76	8.03	7.31

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

		NUMBER	
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Sex, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
Male	4,314	4,207	3,329
Female	1,038	1,049	1,061
Race, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
White	5,013	4,956	4,083
Nonwhite	339	300	307
Age, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
Under 45	3,983	3,830	3,381
Over 45	1,369	1,426	1,009
[2]Industry, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
Mining	187	163	183
Construction	1,761	1,700	1,308
Manufacturing	1,746	1,826	857
Transportation & Public Utilities	163	147	232
Trade	653	627	820
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	96	102	118
Services	525	507	627
Government	221	184	245
[2]Occupation, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
Professional & Managerial	342	341	418
Clerical and Sales	452	432	533
Services	449	450	466
Processing	1,057	1,093	161
Machine Trade	159	155	193
Benchwork	253	239	249
Structural Work	1,983	1,916	1,669
Other	657	630	701
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
1-2 Weeks	565	1,194	524
3-4 Weeks	591	582	559
5-14 Weeks	3,218	2,793	2,247
15 Weeks & Over	978	687	1,060

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,867	3,202	2,042	-41.6	-8.5
B. Weeks Compensated	20,446	20,006	17,604	2.1	16.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$2,089,768	$1,918,114	$1,544,972	8.9	35.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$39,881,800	$41,110,200	$37,304,900	-2.9	6.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,817	5,506	2,968	-12.5	62.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,484	3,234	2,301	-23.1	7.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	3,351	4,040	3,425	-17.0	-2.1

	February 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$64,553

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	February 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	49	$11,368
J. Partial Employment	63	$ 4,977

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	116.0	115.7	111.6	0.3	3.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	134.4	134.2	127.1	0.1	5.7
Personal Income[3]	$3,914	$3,880	$3,670	0.9	6.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,494	1,372	1,809	8.9	-17.4
Prime Interest Rate[5]	8.51	8.75	7.50	-0.2	1.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of Economic Analysis. In billions of dollars. Seasonally adjusted annual rates.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

March 1988

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A Look at the State's More Seasonal Industries

The warming weather in South Dakota brings thoughts of the more seasonal industries in the state, in which business traditionally begins picking up this time of year. While all businesses in the state are affected to some degree by our varying weather, the construction industry and certain sectors of the services industry are especially so.

The majority of construction activity is dependent on Mother Nature. Construction employment generally begins rising along with ground temperatures in March. In fact, the greatest month-to-month growth usually occurs between March and April each year.

Employment in this industry usually peaks in August, then begins slacking in September when cooling weather sets in. It continues steadily downward through the winter months, generally bottoming out in January.

Weather is not the only factor which determines the economic health of the construction industry. Considering annual average employment levels, this industry has noted consistent growth since 1982, when employment fell to a bottom low in a decline which started in 1979. Construction employment was especially high in 1978, at 13,600. A great deal of residential construction occured in 1978, to house population shifts to certain areas of the state, and as families felt comfortable about their incomes and built homes. Major irrigation projects and work on the interstate highways in South Dakota were also underway.

Several factors led to the employment declines which occured from 1979 to 1982. Included were inflation, high interest rates, completion of the interstate highway system in South Dakota, the cancellation of the OAHE irrigation project, higher fuel prices and a reduced number of commercial building projects. With a poor economic environment for construction, many employers found it too costly to maintain year-round workers and either closed their businesses or moved to milder, more constant climates.

The rebound since 1982 has been slow but steady, with annual average construction employment increasing 22 percent from 1982 to 1987. With recovery from the recession and falling interest rates came increases in all types of construction activity--highway and other heavy construction, both residential and commercial building, and special trade. In fact, the initial impact of that recovery was a 10.7 percent growth of construction employment from 1983 to 1984.

During this 1982 to 1987 "rebuilding" period of the construction industry in South Dakota, the second highest year-to-year increase occured last year. Employment increased 4.2 percent from 1986 to 1987, to an annual average of 10,000. The impacts of seasonality were less severe for this industry in 1987, with milder than usual winter weather. Highway and street construction and special trade contractors accounted for the majority of the annual growth in this industry. The growth in special trade construction can be attributed to general contractors who are contracting more with special trades contractors for work to be done on buildings, rather than doing the work themselves. But the increase in highway and street construction is more directly tied to the good weather which 1987 brought.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In March 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

Certain sectors of the services industry are also very closely tied to the warm weather and tourism that summer brings to South Dakota. The following types of service-providing businesses have historically noted employment spurts during summer: restaurants, gift shops, hotels and motels, trailer parks, racing, amusement, and public recreation.

Employment levels in most of these types of businesses actually start heading upward in January, after declines that begin in September. The only exceptions are gift shops, where an otherwise low September to April employment trend is broken during the Christmas shopping season. The other exception is public recreation facilities. While many types of businesses in this sector (tourist attractions and cave operations, for example) follow a trend of decreased September through April levels, businesses serving skiers note increases during the colder winter months.

Employment in these tourism-reliant businesses generally peaks in August, with April to May increases usually being the largest over-the-month growth.

Like the construction industry, these seasonal service-providing businesses have also noted employment increases over the last few years, but growth has been more constant. Employers located in "tourist hot spots" have benefited from the fact that vacationers have sought more activity-intense vacations in a central location rather than basing vacation plans on more constant travel and sight-seeing. Promotional efforts to attract tourists to South Dakota have proven quite beneficial for many types of businesses throughout the state.

From 1976 to 1986, employment in these businesses increased 31.9 percent, to a level of 21,038. Considering year-to-year employment changes, declines were noted only twice--from 1979 to 1980 and from 1981 to 1982. And those declines were very small, less than one percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Employers in the racing sector were the only ones among this services industry group to note employment declines. Employment in racing establishments dropped from 324 in 1976 to 200 in 1986. Rising liability insurance costs have impacted some auto racing tracks. Employment at the various types of race tracks is also affected when employers contract with outside parties for concession service, or rely on volunteer help.

Over the ten-year period, gift shops noted the largest percentage increase in employment. Their employment level more than doubled over that period, growing from 180 in 1976 to 557 in 1986. Many gift shops opened in the state during this time, as proprietors recognized potential markets among a public where shopping in specialty gift shops has become increasingly popular as an enjoyable past-time or hobby.

Restaurants accounted for the largest increase in the actual number of employees in these tourism-related businesses between 1976 and 1986, increasing about 29 percent to a level of 14,773. Following national trends, the restaurant business has expanded to accommodate the increased number of dual-income, busier families. Many restaurants, especially fast-food types, opened in South Dakota over this ten-year period.

Hotels and motels also accounted for a great deal of the job growth in these tourism-related services businesses. Although employment in these establishments increased by 28 percent from 1976 to 1986, the number of firms actually decreased slightly. Numerous motels which were already in existence expanded, and several built convention centers.

Trailer parks were built and expanded over the 10-year period in the state as well. Use of trailer parks has increased as camping became more popular and convenient, especially among a growing group of retirees. Trailer parks have been designed to provide the electrical and water hook-ups sought by the many people with campers and motor homes which have become more sophisticated.

Both the number of establishments and employment levels in the amusement sector of the services industry noted healthy growth over the decade. This sector has expanded into new areas, with businesses such as water slides and go-cart tracks being built in the last ten years.

South Dakota's Labor Market in March

In March, nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in South Dakota continued their expansion from year-earlier levels, by posting a job increase of 3,800 (or 1.5 percent).

Job increases occurred or employment remained the same throughout all private industries except finance, insurance and real estate, which posted only a minor decrease.

The manufacturing industry led all industries, with a 1,800 job increase from year-ago levels. The durable goods division of this industry enjoyed the majority of the increase, with the addition of 1,300 jobs. The types of durable goods manufacturing establishments noting increases were those producing fabricated metals and farm, construction and industrial machinery.

The wholesale and retail trade industry trailed a close second to the manufacturing industry, with the addition of 1,300 jobs from year-earlier levels. The retail trade division accounted for most of this growth, posting increases in food stores (600 jobs) and eating and drinking establishments (500 jobs).

The construction industry showed a modest increase over year-ago levels, with the addition of 300 jobs. Most of the job growth within this industry was found in the special trade contractor sector. Public notices of building permits showed that such remodeling and building projects as deck building, kitchen remodeling and finishing of basements, commonly done by special trade contractors, occured during the month of March.

The services industry increased by 600 jobs from March 1987. This growth was distributed fairly evenly throughout the services divisions. The only exception was in educational services, which followed state and local education, all noting slight declines.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The nonfarm employment level in March, 1988 increased 2,400 jobs (or 1.0 percent) from the February, 1988 level.

All private industry groups and government showed job growth or remained at the same employment levels over the month. Most of the employment growth can be attributed to seasonality.

The two industries leading job growth over the month were wholesale and retail trade and services, with the addition of 700 jobs each. The sectors in trade showing increases were food stores, automotive dealers, furniture stores, and eating and drinking establishments. The sectors in services showing increases were hotels and motels, business services, amusement/recreation facilities, and educational and social services.

The 300 job increase in construction was distributed equally among the three divisions of this industry, which are: building; highway and street and other heavy construction; and special trade contractors.

Government posted a total increase of 300 jobs from month-ago levels. This increase was divided equally among federal, state, and local government.

The average number of hours worked per week by production workers decreased slightly over the month throughout most of the private industry groups. This can be somewhat attributed to blizzard conditions and heavy snow, which occurred in early March, especially in the western half of the state. Because of blizzard conditions, some establishments were closed several days, while activity was curtailed in others.

South Dakota's labor force was 348,000 in March, with 335,300 South Dakotan's being employed and 12,700 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, a decrease from the February rate of 4.2 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1988 (1)				March 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,957,000	112,867,000	7,090,000	5.9(3)	118,353,000	110,229,000	8,124,000	6.9(3)
South Dakota	348,000	335,300	12,700	3.7	345,300	328,300	17,000	4.9
Sioux Falls MSA	72,636	69,611	3,025	4.2	70,501	67,790	2,711	3.8
Rapid City MSA	39,395	37,910	1,485	3.8	38,084	36,175	1,909	5.0
Aurora	1,455	1,439	16	1.1	1,419	1,383	36	2.5
Beadle	9,092	8,845	247	2.7	9,329	8,762	567	6.1
Bennett	1,521	1,492	29	1.9	1,432	1,385	47	3.3
Bon Homme	3,332	3,259	73	2.2	3,431	3,318	113	3.3
Brookings	12,618	12,082	536	4.2	13,272	12,412	860	6.5
Brown	20,114	19,274	840	4.2	20,506	19,179	1,327	6.5
Brule	2,532	2,453	79	3.1	2,562	2,460	102	4.0
Buffalo	466	442	24	5.2	460	407	53	11.5
Butte	3,637	3,468	169	4.6	3,795	3,499	296	7.8
Campbell	1,137	1,105	32	2.8	1,134	1,062	72	6.3
Charles Mix	3,794	3,697	97	2.6	3,931	3,735	196	5.0
Clark	1,774	1,711	63	3.6	1,850	1,735	115	6.2
Clay	6,224	6,055	169	2.7	6,367	6,070	297	4.7
Codington	11,632	11,216	416	3.6	11,555	10,947	608	5.3
Corson	1,616	1,538	78	4.8	1,588	1,473	115	7.2
Custer	3,218	3,089	129	4.0	3,155	2,961	194	6.1
Davison	8,858	8,671	187	2.1	8,770	8,508	262	3.0
Day	3,321	3,193	128	3.9	3,390	3,217	173	5.1
Deuel	2,148	2,047	101	4.7	2,242	2,059	183	8.2
Dewey	2,106	1,990	116	5.5	2,102	1,959	143	6.8
Douglas	1,783	1,708	75	4.2	1,761	1,673	88	5.0
Edmunds	2,135	2,063	72	3.4	2,324	2,170	154	6.6
Fall River	3,610	3,484	126	3.5	3,560	3,325	235	6.6
Faulk	1,115	1,100	15	1.3	1,199	1,163	36	3.0
Grant	4,119	3,943	176	4.3	4,238	3,982	256	6.0
Gregory	2,364	2,269	95	4.0	2,469	2,377	92	3.7
Haakon	1,163	1,145	18	1.5	1,217	1,157	60	4.9
Hamlin	2,642	2,573	69	2.6	2,236	2,099	137	6.1
Hand	1,999	1,970	29	1.5	2,044	1,957	87	4.3
Hanson	1,361	1,317	44	3.2	1,411	1,349	62	4.4
Harding	726	717	9	1.2	792	737	55	6.9
Hughes	8,959	8,673	286	3.2	8,522	8,232	290	3.4
Hutchinson	4,013	3,926	87	2.2	4,136	3,974	162	3.9
Hyde	905	892	13	1.4	896	845	51	5.7
Jackson	1,468	1,428	40	2.7	1,467	1,405	62	4.2

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1988 (1)				March 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,135	1,126	9	0.8	1,207	1,169	38	3.1
Jones	630	593	37	5.9	608	568	40	6.6
Kingsbury	2,639	2,554	85	3.2	2,873	2,698	175	6.1
Lake	5,159	5,003	156	3.0	5,114	4,871	243	4.8
Lawrence	10,087	9,617	470	4.7	9,816	9,208	608	6.2
Lincoln	6,918	6,618	300	4.3	6,855	6,539	316	4.6
Lyman	1,413	1,366	47	3.3	1,495	1,399	96	6.4
McCook	2,868	2,746	122	4.3	2,827	2,744	83	2.9
McPherson	1,543	1,492	51	3.3	1,545	1,490	55	3.6
Marshall	2,245	2,173	72	3.2	2,213	2,109	104	4.7
Meade	8,845	8,473	372	4.2	8,871	8,387	484	5.5
Mellette	1,016	970	46	4.5	877	809	68	7.8
Miner	1,363	1,350	13	1.0	1,372	1,293	79	5.8
Minnehaha	72,636	69,611	3,025	4.2	70,501	67,790	2,711	3.8
Moody	3,274	3,156	118	3.6	3,220	3,047	173	5.4
Pennington	39,395	37,910	1,485	3.8	38,084	36,175	1,909	5.0
Perkins	2,479	2,416	63	2.5	2,438	2,408	30	1.2
Potter	1,401	1,377	24	1.7	1,467	1,420	47	3.2
Roberts	4,475	4,250	225	5.0	4,571	4,251	320	7.0
Sanborn	1,145	1,099	46	4.0	1,196	1,132	64	5.4
Shannon	2,564	2,430	134	5.2	2,545	2,334	211	8.3
Spink	3,648	3,605	43	1.2	3,717	3,600	117	3.1
Stanley	1,596	1,542	54	3.4	1,541	1,490	51	3.3
Sully	797	766	31	3.9	814	801	13	1.6
Todd	2,560	2,460	100	3.9	2,615	2,436	179	6.8
Tripp	3,160	3,076	84	2.7	3,192	3,085	107	3.4
Turner	3,854	3,691	163	4.2	3,952	3,760	192	4.9
Union	5,160	4,946	214	4.1	5,016	4,609	407	8.1
Walworth	2,921	2,808	113	3.9	2,970	2,816	154	5.2
Yankton	10,943	10,652	291	2.7	10,347	10,040	307	3.0
Ziebach	1,165	1,108	57	4.9	905	867	38	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.7 and 6.6. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

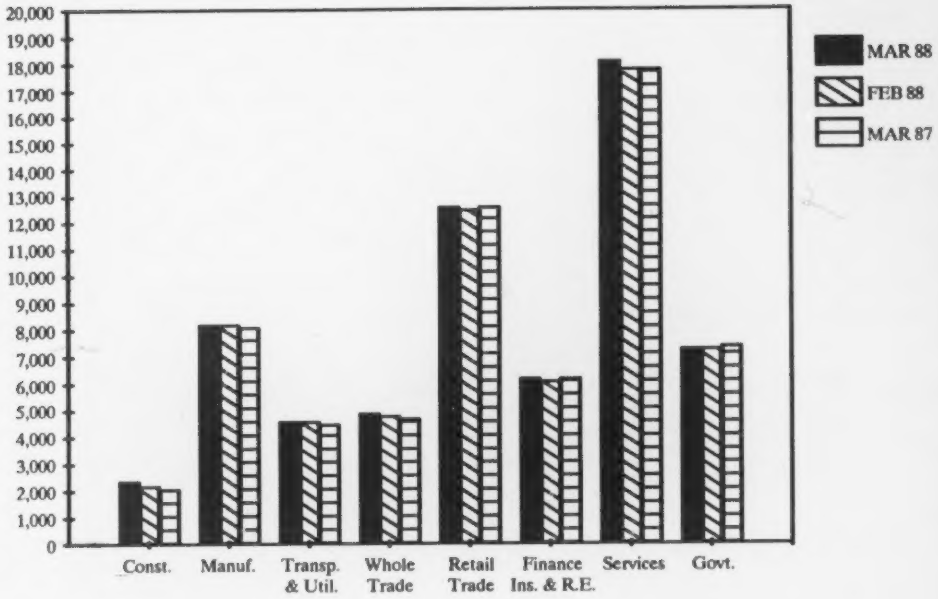
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	252,900	250,500	249,100	1.0	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	193,100	191,000	189,300	1.1	2.0
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7,800	7,500	7,500	4.0	4.0
MANUFACTURING	29,800	29,400	28,000	1.4	6.4
Durable Goods	16,500	16,200	15,200	1.9	8.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,200	9,500	2.0	9.5
Nondurable Goods	13,300	13,100	12,800	1.5	3.9
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,600	7,300	.0	4.1
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,800	2,700	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,300	12,300	.0	.0
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,200	.0	1.4
Communication	2,800	2,700	2,800	3.7	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	65,800	65,100	64,500	1.1	2.0
Wholesale Trade	16,600	16,400	16,300	1.2	1.8
Durable Goods	7,400	7,300	7,200	1.4	2.8
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,100	9,100	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	49,200	48,800	48,200	.8	2.1
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	7,900	8,000	8,100	-1.3	-2.5
Food Stores	8,100	7,900	7,500	2.5	8.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,100	14,100	14,200	.0	-.7
Finance	8,900	8,800	8,900	1.1	.0
Banking	4,400	4,400	4,500	.0	-2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,000	4,000	4,000	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	60,900	60,200	60,300	1.2	1.0
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	16,100	15,700	15,900	2.5	1.3
Personal and Business	7,900	7,800	8,000	1.3	-1.3
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,500	23,400	.4	.9
Hospitals	10,700	10,700	10,500	.0	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	12,900	12,900	12,900	.0	.0
Educational Services	4,600	4,600	4,700	.0	-2.1
Social Services	4,500	4,400	4,400	2.3	2.3
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	8,600	.0	2.3
GOVERNMENT	59,800	59,500	59,800	.5	.0
Federal	10,700	10,600	10,700	.9	.0
State	16,100	16,000	16,200	.6	-.6
State Education	7,800	7,600	7,900	2.6	-1.3
Local	33,000	32,900	32,900	.3	.3
Local Education	19,900	19,800	20,000	.5	-.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

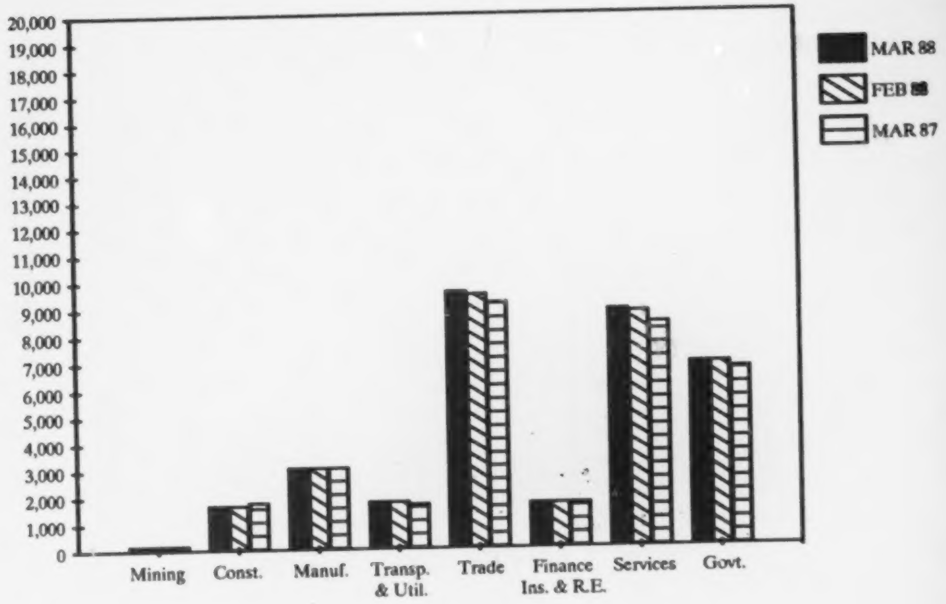


	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	64,300	63,600	63,500	1.1	1.3
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,200	2,100	9.1	14.3
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,200	8,100	.0	1.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,600	4,500	.0	2.2
TRADE	17,500	17,300	17,300	1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,700	2.1	4.3
Retail Trade	12,600	12,500	12,600	.8	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,200	6,100	6,200	1.6	.0
SERVICES	18,100	17,800	17,800	1.7	1.7
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,300	7,400	.0	-1.4

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34,000	33,700	32,900	.9	3.3
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,700	1,700	1,800	.0	-5.6
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,700	.0	5.9
TRADE	9,600	9,500	9,200	1.1	4.3
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
Retail Trade	7,600	7,600	7,500	.0	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	8,900	8,800	8,400	1.1	6.0
GOVERNMENT	6,900	6,900	6,700	.0	3.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Private	158,900	157,000	155,100	32.8	33.6	33.0
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	40.1	41.7	40.7
Construction	5,700	5,300	5,200	35.9	35.8	36.3
Manufacturing	22,600	22,200	21,300	41.0	42.2	42.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,200	10,200	10,000	37.7	38.2	36.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	57,500	57,100	56,600	31.1	31.7	30.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,200	10,200	10,200	34.9	36.5	35.7
Services	50,700	50,000	49,700	28.9	30.0	29.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Private	$239.44	$246.29	$235.62	$ 7.30	$ 7.33	$ 7.14
Mining	498.44	527.51	523.00	12.43	12.65	12.85
Construction	357.56	357.64	362.27	9.96	9.99	9.98
Manufacturing	328.00	340.55	337.60	8.00	8.07	8.00
Transportation & Public Utilities	378.51	385.82	375.36	10.04	10.10	10.20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	194.06	198.44	186.97	6.24	6.26	6.13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	256.17	274.48	248.83	7.34	7.52	6.97
Services	195.08	202.50	190.72	6.75	6.75	6.40

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,100	6,100	6,100	43.3	45.0	45.5
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,400	2,400	39.9	39.9	40.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$353.33	$375.75	$374.92	$8.16	$8.35	$8.24
Rapid City MSA	304.44	309.62	290.56	7.63	7.76	7.21

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Sex, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
Male	3,564	4,314	3,056
Female	996	1,038	1,062
Race, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
White	4,249	5,013	3,813
Nonwhite	311	339	305
Age, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
Under 45	3,368	3,983	3,112
Over 45	1,192	1,369	1,006
[2]Industry, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
Mining	149	187	138
Construction	1,401	1,761	1,234
Manufacturing	1,538	1,746	818
Transportation & Public Utilities	128	163	197
Trade	603	653	849
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89	96	113
Services	452	525	540
Government	200	221	229
[2]Occupation, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
Professional & Managerial	318	342	376
Clerical and Sales	396	452	533
Services	415	449	492
Processing	893	1,057	133
Machine Trade	128	159	202
Benchwork	297	253	223
Structural Work	1,564	1,983	1,518
Other	549	657	641
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
1-2 Weeks	361	565	452
3-4 Weeks	359	591	420
5-14 Weeks	2,143	3,218	1,952
15 Weeks & Over	1,697	978	1,294

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,979	1,867	2,319	6.0	-14.7
B. Weeks Compensated	21,986	20,446	16,617	7.5	32.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$2,363,781	$2,089,768	$1,470,593	13.1	60.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$38,621,900	$39,881,800	$37,099,400	-3.2	4.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,399	4,817	4,927	32.8	29.9
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,696	2,484	2,701	48.8	36.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	5,206	3,351	4,109	55.4	26.7

	Marh 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$79,509

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	March 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	49	$11,368
J. Partial Employment	56	$ 4,424

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	116.5	116.0	112.1	0.4	3.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	134.6	134.4	127.4	0.1	5.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	130,660	129,579	124,105	0.8	5.3
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,543	1,514	1,723	1.9	-10.4
Prime Interest Rate[5]	8.50	8.51	7.50	-.01	1.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

JOB
SERVICE
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

April 1988 Published May 1988

A Positive Look at the Profile of South Dakota

"South Dakota? Isn't that where Mount Rushmore is located?" This is what most people (not from South Dakota) envision when asked about South Dakota. But as the Profile of South Dakota points out, South Dakotans have more than just Mount Rushmore to be proud of.

The Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, recently published the Profile of South Dakota. The Profile, which is an update of the South Dakota in Comparison publication, provides users with much of the same information the Comparison book had in the past.

Although the Profile of South Dakota is used mostly by economic development groups, because of the vital comparative information it provides to them, perspective residents and employers also use this publication to find out more about South Dakota before locating to the state. As a resident (or a perspective resident or employer) of South Dakota, you might be interested in knowing how South Dakota compares to the other 49 states in the nation in such things as climate, geography, people and business environment.

From a progressive business climate, to the peaceful setting of a wheat field, South Dakotans have found the rare mixture of the best of both worlds.

According to the Profile, the unemployment rate in South Dakota in 1986 averaged 4.6 percent. This earmarked South Dakota as having a lower unemployment rate than 44 other states in the nation and the District of Columbia. And according to projections, South Dakotans will continue to benefit from a growing labor force to 1995. The total employment for South Dakota is projected to increase to 352,300 in 1995. This increase of 5.7 percent will create jobs for about 19,120 additional workers in the state. South Dakota can expect to see strong employment growth in such industries as business services, health care, manufacturing and construction.

Though taxes are one of life's certainties, only two other states in the nation have a lower total state and local tax ranking per $1,000 of personal income. South Dakota does not tax personal property, personal income, corporate profits, business inventory or business franchise. Citizens still enjoy professional governmental services, even though South Dakota has the 49th lowest per capita state taxes in the country.

This state's people have long been known for their civic pride, dedication to state and country and valued work ethic. Thus, employers are rewarded with people who have a positive attitude toward their career and pride in their work.

Evidence of South Dakota's work ethic can be seen when you consider such factors as the number of hours worked and worker productivity compared to other states in the nation. Manufacturing workers in the state averaged 42 hours on the job each week in 1986. In only two other states in the nation did manufacturing employees work more hours.

Productivity of workers can be measured by considering the difference in the value of a finished product and the cost of manufacturing that product. In South Dakota, manufacturing employers added an average of $4.77 to the value of their product for each payroll dollar spent on production workers. South Dakota ranked tenth among all states using this measure of productivity.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In April ... 2
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

Because South Dakotans do not have to fight rush-hour traffic, like people in more urban states do, most employees spend fewer hours commuting to and from work. Thus, South Dakota can boast about having the nation's lowest average commuting time (time spent traveling to and from work) of 12.6 minutes.

Both young and old residents alike enjoy the peace of mind that comes with knowing South Dakota has the second lowest crime rate per 100,000 population in the nation.

Though South Dakota reaps the rewards of its many natural resources, South Dakota youth are by far the state's best resource. They not only provide perspective businesses with an easily trained labor supply, but also continue the tradition of hard work and dedication this state is known for.

According to the Profile, 85.5 percent of the South Dakota students who were enrolled in the ninth grade later went on to graduate from high school. On a national level, only 70.9 percent of these students graduated.

In short, the Profile points out that South Dakota is more than a granite monument. It is a state full of hard working people that have chosen to make pride in their work an important aspect of their life. If you are curious about how South Dakota compares to other states in the nation and are interested in receiving a copy of the Profile of South Dakota, contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address below.)

South Dakota Department of Labor
Labor Market Information Center
420 South Roosevelt Street
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57402-4730

South Dakota's Labor Market in April

In April 1988 nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 256,300, an increase of 3,500 jobs (or 1.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The manufacturing industry led all private industry groups, adding 2,000 jobs. The durable goods sector of this industry increased 1,300 jobs, and the nondurable goods sector posted a 600 job increase. The majority of the increase in the durable goods sector was in manufacturing establishments which produce fabricated metals and farm, construction and industrial machinery.

The wholesale and retail trade industry increased 1,200 jobs from April 1987 levels. Approximately one-half of this over-the-year growth was in food stores and eating and drinking establishments.

The construction industry added 400 jobs from year-ago employment levels. As has been the recent trend, the majority of this increase was in the special trade contractors sector.

The transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance and real estate industries and government each posted a 100 job decrease from year-ago levels.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The nonfarm employment level in April 1988 increased 3,400 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from the March 1988 level. Over the past 18 years, the average job growth from March to April has been 4,000 jobs.

Six of the seven private industry groups posted employment growth in April. The exception was transportation and public utilities, which showed only a 100 job decrease.

The seasonally influenced industries of trade and construction battled for first place job increases, noting additions of 1,700 and 1,500 jobs respectively.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes Continued

The wholesale trade industry posted a job growth of 500 over March levels. The nondurable goods division increased 300 jobs and may be partially attributed to the hiring of extra personnel to accommodate seasonal demand for grain, fertilizers, and fuel. The durable goods division increased 200 jobs and was due to increased demand for electrical goods, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.

The eating and drinking establishment sector of the retail trade industry experienced a 600 job increase from month-ago levels. The springtime weather brings the reopening of businesses such as dairy bars and drive-in restaurants, partially attributing to this increase.

Other sectors in the retail trade industry experiencing seasonal job growth were garden supply and miscellaneous retail. Examples of these types of businesses are nurseries, bait and tackle shops, and those that sell yard and garden supplies and equipment.

The construction industry alone comprised 44.1 percent of the total job growth from March 1988 levels. All sectors within the construction industry had job increases as follows: special trade contractors, 700 jobs; highway and street, 600 jobs; and building, 200 jobs.

As the private industry groups, especially the more seasonal industries, started their spring employment upswing, the average number of hours worked per week was also impacted. A prime example is the construction industry, which had the largest over-the-month increase of hours worked per week, 3.4 hours (or 9.6 percent). The average number of hours worked per week by production workers increased overall by 1.3 hours, reflecting increases in each private industry group.

South Dakota's labor force was 358,500 in April, with 348,700 South Dakotans being employed and 9,800 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 2.7 percent, a 1.0 percent decrease from the March 1988 rate of 3.7 percent.

April brought unemployment rates which were the lowest in several years for both the nation and South Dakota. The national seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate of 5.4 percent is the lowest rate since June 1974. South Dakota's April unemployment rate of 2.7 is the lowest April unemployment rate since 1978, when it was 2.6 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1988 (1)				April 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,264,000	113,905,000	6,359,000	5.3 (3)	118,347,000	111,041,000	7,306,000	6.2 (3)
South Dakota	358,500	348,700	9,800	2.7	350,800	336,300	14,500	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	72,707	70,353	2,354	3.2	70,390	68,242	2,148	3.1
Rapid City MSA	40,102	38,840	1,262	3.1	38,669	37,049	1,620	4.2
Aurora	1,598	1,565	33	2.1	1,491	1,447	44	3.0
Beadle	9,399	9,159	240	2.6	9,533	8,946	587	6.2
Bennett	1,580	1,539	41	2.6	1,459	1,409	50	3.4
Bon Homme	3,436	3,403	33	1.0	3,515	3,403	112	3.2
Brookings	12,715	12,398	317	2.5	13,167	12,614	553	4.2
Brown	20,498	19,781	717	3.5	20,691	19,511	1,180	5.7
Brule	2,611	2,564	47	1.8	2,603	2,534	69	2.7
Buffalo	537	523	14	2.6	475	424	51	10.7
Butte	3,790	3,661	129	3.4	3,791	3,625	166	4.4
Campbell	1,200	1,186	14	1.2	1,145	1,099	46	4.0
Charles Mix	4,089	3,964	125	3.1	4,130	3,930	200	4.8
Clark	1,918	1,836	82	4.3	2,016	1,801	215	10.7
Clay	6,374	6,218	156	2.4	6,462	6,176	286	4.4
Codington	11,880	11,616	264	2.2	11,694	11,176	518	4.4
Corson	1,647	1,589	58	3.5	1,593	1,488	105	6.6
Custer	3,548	3,466	82	2.3	3,301	3,190	111	3.4
Davison	9,114	9,005	109	1.2	9,060	8,751	309	3.4
Day	3,421	3,362	59	1.7	3,460	3,319	141	4.1
Deuel	2,310	2,260	50	2.2	2,275	2,121	154	6.8
Dewey	2,037	1,966	71	3.5	2,054	1,890	164	8.0
Douglas	1,843	1,817	26	1.4	1,786	1,738	48	2.7
Edmunds	2,340	2,258	82	3.5	2,420	2,290	130	5.4
Fall River	3,864	3,774	90	2.3	3,645	3,506	139	3.8
Faulk	1,206	1,197	9	0.7	1,229	1,204	25	2.0
Grant	4,320	4,185	135	3.1	4,366	4,170	196	4.5
Gregory	2,440	2,384	56	2.3	2,510	2,420	90	3.6
Haakon	1,228	1,216	12	1.0	1,216	1,189	27	2.2
Hamlin	2,840	2,807	33	1.2	2,268	2,163	105	4.6
Hand	2,078	2,060	18	0.9	2,070	2,015	55	2.7
Hanson	1,503	1,483	20	1.3	1,485	1,424	61	4.1
Harding	777	771	6	0.8	778	757	21	2.7
Hughes	9,081	8,928	153	1.7	8,653	8,390	263	3.0
Hutchinson	4,229	4,167	62	1.5	4,200	4,114	86	2.0
Hyde	1,024	1,015	9	0.9	918	880	38	4.1
Jackson	1,587	1,558	29	1.8	1,484	1,433	51	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1988 (1)				April 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,220	1,206	14	1.1	1,252	1,212	40	3.2
Jones	703	683	20	2.8	650	621	29	4.5
Kingsbury	2,832	2,747	85	3.0	2,913	2,814	99	3.4
Lake	5,385	5,267	118	2.2	5,224	5,030	194	3.7
Lawrence	10,527	10,181	346	3.3	10,063	9,512	551	5.5
Lincoln	7,095	6,876	219	3.1	7,050	6,776	274	3.9
Lyman	1,414	1,387	27	1.9	1,443	1,390	53	3.7
McCook	2,940	2,867	73	2.5	3,006	2,796	210	7.0
McPherson	1,652	1,631	21	1.3	1,588	1,561	27	1.7
Marshall	2,358	2,328	30	1.3	2,265	2,198	67	3.0
Meade	9,289	8,979	310	3.3	9,067	8,692	375	4.1
Mellette	1,059	1,036	23	2.2	910	866	44	4.8
Miner	1,466	1,437	29	2.0	1,442	1,354	88	6.1
Minnehaha	72,707	70,353	2,354	3.2	70,390	68,242	2,148	3.1
Moody	3,331	3,269	62	1.9	3,232	3,101	131	4.1
Pennington	40,102	38,840	1,262	3.1	38,669	37,049	1,620	4.2
Perkins	2,594	2,555	39	1.5	2,511	2,448	63	2.5
Potter	1,525	1,510	15	1.0	1,531	1,502	29	1.9
Roberts	4,721	4,566	155	3.3	4,618	4,376	242	5.2
Sanborn	1,198	1,181	17	1.4	1,219	1,164	55	4.5
Shannon	2,635	2,509	126	4.8	2,568	2,360	208	8.1
Spink	3,918	3,844	74	1.9	3,804	3,751	53	1.4
Stanley	1,550	1,521	29	1.9	1,479	1,441	38	2.6
Sully	843	829	14	1.7	824	811	13	1.6
Todd	2,649	2,538	111	4.2	2,653	2,478	175	6.6
Tripp	3,387	3,302	85	2.5	3,348	3,228	120	3.6
Turner	4,094	3,986	108	2.6	4,104	3,961	143	3.5
Union	5,516	5,246	270	4.9	5,152	4,786	366	7.1
Walworth	3,031	2,937	94	3.1	3,126	2,922	204	6.5
Yankton	11,333	11,110	223	2.0	10,724	10,360	364	3.4
Ziebach	1,363	1,320	43	3.2	1,035	989	46	4.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 6.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

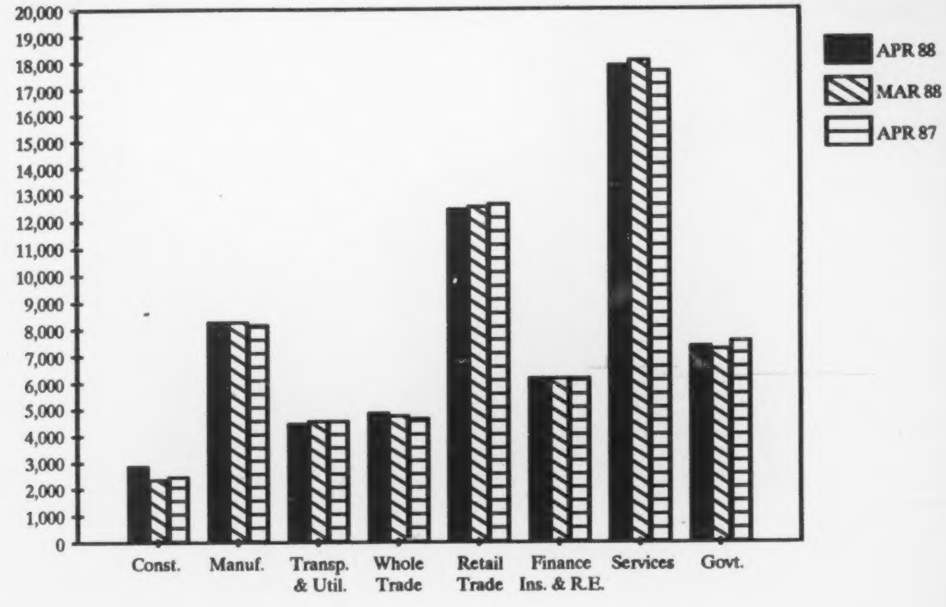
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	256,300	252,900	252,800	1.3	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	196,500	192,900	192,900	1.9	1.9
MINING	2,500	2,400	2,500	4.2	.0
CONSTRUCTION	9,300	7,800	8,900	19.2	4.5
MANUFACTURING	29,900	29,700	27,900	.7	7.2
Durable Goods	16,700	16,500	15,400	1.2	8.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,500	10,300	9,500	1.9	10.5
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,200	12,500	-.8	4.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,600	6,900	.0	10.1
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,800	2,700	-3.6	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,200	12,300	12,300	-.8	-.8
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,300	.0	.0
Communication	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	67,400	65,700	66,200	2.6	1.8
Wholesale Trade	17,100	16,600	16,600	3.0	3.0
Durable Goods	7,500	7,300	7,300	2.7	2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,500	9,200	9,300	3.3	2.2
Retail Trade	50,300	49,100	49,600	2.4	1.4
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	7,900	7,900	8,200	.0	-3.7
Food Stores	8,100	8,100	7,600	.0	6.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,100	14,300	.7	-.7
Finance	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
Banking	4,400	4,400	4,600	.0	-4.3
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,000	4,000	4,000	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	61,000	60,900	60,900	.2	.2
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	16,200	16,100	16,400	.6	-1.2
Personal and Business	7,700	7,900	8,200	-2.5	-6.1
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,600	23,300	.0	1.3
Hospitals	10,800	10,700	10,500	.9	2.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	12,900	12,900	12,900	.0	.0
Educational Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	.0	2.2
Social Services	4,400	4,400	4,400	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	8,700	.0	1.1
GOVERNMENT	59,800	60,000	59,900	-.3	-.2
Federal	10,700	10,700	10,700	.0	.0
State	16,000	16,100	16,100	-.6	-.6
State Education	7,600	7,800	7,800	-2.6	-2.6
Local	33,100	33,200	33,000	-.3	.3
Local Education	19,900	20,000	19,900	-.5	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

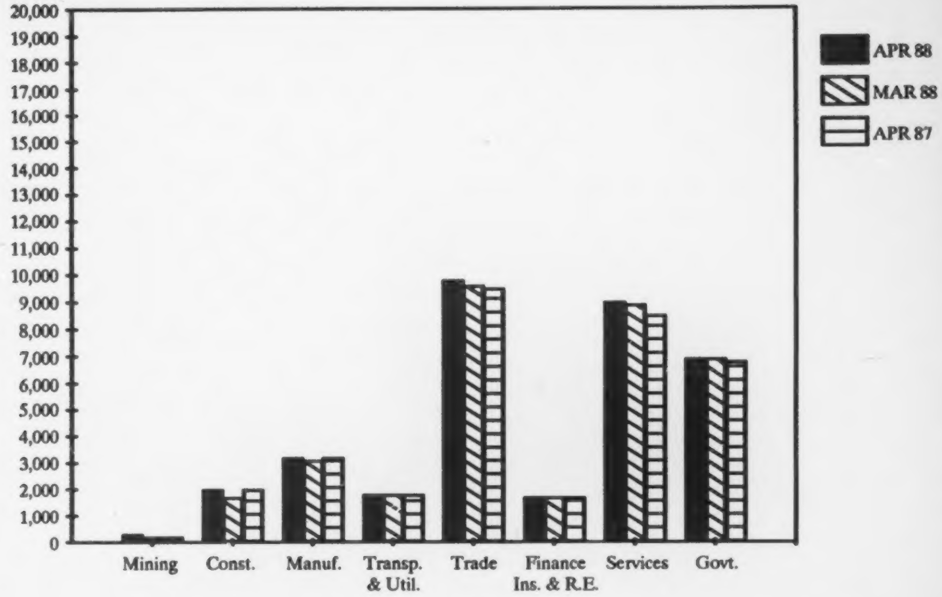


	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	64,800	64,300	64,100	.8	1.1
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,900	2,400	2,500	20.8	16.0
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,300	8,200	.0	1.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,500	4,600	4,600	-2.2	-2.2
TRADE	17,400	17,500	17,400	-.6	.0
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,700	2.1	4.3
Retail Trade	12,500	12,600	12,700	-.8	-1.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,200	6,200	6,200	.0	.0
SERVICES	17,900	18,100	17,700	-1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,300	7,600	1.4	-2.6

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34,700	33,900	33,800	2.4	2.7
MINING	300	200	200	50.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,000	1,700	2,000	17.6	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,100	3,200	3.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,800	.0	.0
TRADE	9,800	9,600	9,500	2.1	3.2
Wholesale Trade	2,000	1,900	1,800	5.3	11.1
Retail Trade	7,900	7,700	7,700	2.6	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,000	8,900	8,500	1.1	5.9
GOVERNMENT	6,900	6,900	6,800	.0	1.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Private	162,800	159,000	158,100	33.9	32.6	33.2
Mining	2,100	2,000	2,100	42.4	39.9	41.9
Construction	7,200	5,800	6,400	38.9	35.5	39.1
Manufacturing	23,000	22,700	21,200	41.9	41.4	41.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,200	10,200	10,000	38.8	38.4	37.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	59,200	57,400	57,900	31.9	30.5	30.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,200	10,200	10,200	37.1	35.0	35.4
Services	50,900	50,700	50,300	30.0	28.9	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Private	$249.50	$239.28	$240.37	$7.36	$7.34	$7.24
Mining	516.43	497.55	528.78	12.18	12.47	12.62
Construction	385.50	354.65	381.23	9.91	9.99	9.75
Manufacturing	335.62	332.03	332.42	8.01	8.02	8.01
Transportation & Public Utilities	391.88	391.30	379.98	10.10	10.19	10.16
Wholesale & Retail Trade	200.33	192.15	195.91	6.28	6.30	6.34
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	272.69	255.85	251.34	7.35	7.31	7.10
Services	204.60	194.79	192.60	6.82	6.74	6.42

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,200	6,200	6,200	43.6	44.5	45.4
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	41.0	39.7	38.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$354.90	$368.91	$373.19	$8.14	$8.29	$8.22
Rapid City MSA	330.05	302.91	279.51	8.05	7.63	7.26

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

		NUMBER	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Sex, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
Male	2,131	3,564	2,008
Female	771	996	943
Race, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
White	2,697	4,249	2,709
Nonwhite	205	311	242
Age, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
Under 45	2,118	3,368	715
Over 45	784	1,192	2,236
[2]Industry, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
Mining	74	149	96
Construction	592	1,401	733
Manufacturing	1,173	1,538	631
Transportation & Public Utilities	83	128	192
Trade	434	603	629
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	80	89	90
Services	344	452	443
Government	122	200	137
[2]Occupation, Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
Professional & Managerial	289	318	297
Clerical and Sales	346	396	449
Services	233	415	327
Processing	709	893	125
Machine Trade	92	128	175
Benchwork	209	297	225
Structural Work	732	1,564	903
Other	292	549	450
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,902	4,560	2,951
1-2 Weeks	393	361	522
3-4 Weeks	196	359	236
5-14 Weeks	882	2,143	1,126
15 Weeks & Over	1,431	1,697	1,067

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,231	1,979	2,381	-37.8	-48.3
B. Weeks Compensated	12,790	21,986	16,426	-41.8	-22.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	1,238,002	2,363,781	1,432,955	-47.6	-13.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	39,622,100	38,621,900	38,414,600	2.6	3.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,765	6,399	5,648	-25.5	-15.6
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,634	3,696	3,862	-1.7	-5.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	5,118	5,206	5,293	-1.7	-3.3

	April 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$95,518

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	April 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	28	$6,496
J. Partial Employment	86	$ 6,794

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

				Percent Change From	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	117.1	116.5	112.7	0.5	3.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	135.6	134.7	127.4	0.7	6.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	131,583	132,398	124,792	-0.6	5.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,561	1,554	1,635	0.5	-4.5

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally-adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally-adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

May 1988 Published June 1988

Demographics of South Dakota's Labor Force

South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 69.0 percent in 1987, meaning that 69 out of every 100 South Dakotans 16 years of age and older were either working or actively seeking work. This was higher than the national average, where 65.6 percent of the population 16 and older was in the labor force. In fact, just 10 states and the District of Columbia had higher participation rates than South Dakota.

South Dakota's labor force of 355,000 in 1987 was 55 percent male and 45 percent female. With this ratio, South Dakota mirrored the nation.

Youth (ages 16-19) constituted about seven percent of the 1987 labor force in South Dakota, as they did in the nation. However, 62 percent of all South Dakotans in this age group were in the labor force; while only 55 percent of this age group was in the labor force nationally.

The majority of South Dakota's labor force participants in 1987 (66 percent) were married with a spouse present. Nationally, this group made up 60 percent of the labor force.

The largest number of the experienced labor force, 58,000, were in services occupations in 1987. Administrative supportive occupations (which include clerical workers) and farming, forestry and fishing occupations accounted for the next largest numbers of the labor force. There were 49,000 experienced labor force participants in each of these occupations.

The industry employing the largest portion of the state's experienced labor force was the trade industry. About 70,000 of South Dakota's experienced labor force participants were in this industry in 1987.

While 69 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years and older were in the labor force, 66 percent (340,000 people) were employed. Just six states had a higher proportion of their population working.

South Dakota's unemployment rate in 1987 was 4.2 percent. Just eight other states had lower unemployment rates.

Males also constituted 55 percent of the employed portion of the labor force, and females 45 percent. The unemployment rates between these two groups differed very little--4.3 percent for men and 4.0 percent for women.

Seventy-seven percent of South Dakota's employed people in 1987 were on full-time schedules. And the majority of those employed just part-time (76 percent) were voluntarily employed part-time.

South Dakota employees, on the average, worked more hours than the employed in any other state in 1987. Those on full-time schedules worked an average of 48.6 hours per week. Even when part-time workers are included, South Dakota still kept its first-place ranking--working 40.4 hours per week.

Of the 15,000 unemployed in the state in 1987, about 34 percent were job losers. Only two other states had a lower percentage of their labor forces unemployed because they had lost jobs. The largest portion of South Dakota's unemployed (40 percent) were so because they were re-entering the labor force. Many people are temporarily unemployed while

INSIDE...

Labor Market In May 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

seeking jobs when they first re-enter the labor force after not participating for a period. For example, a seasonal worker like a construction worker may be temporarily unemployed when re-entering the labor force after the winter months.

Workers in the trade industry (noted above as employing the largest portion of South Dakota's labor force) had an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent in 1987. The highest unemployment rate in South Dakota's industries was noted in construction, at 13.0 percent. Even though unemployment in this industry was 8.8 percent higher than the state's total unemployment rate of 4.2 percent, it was still lower than was this industry's rate in 23 other states and the District of Columbia.

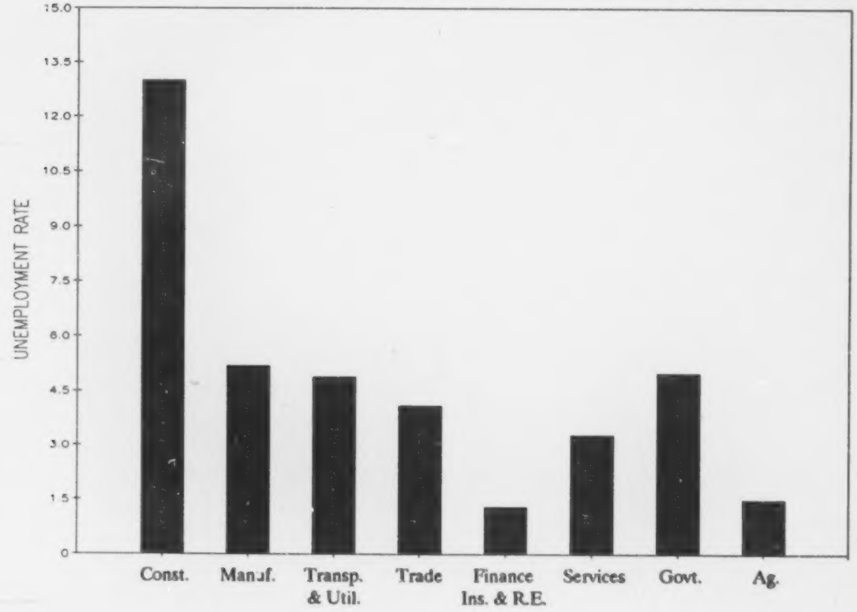
On the other end of the spectrum, unemployment in South Dakota's finance, insurance and real estate industry was only 1.3 percent. The graph below illustrates 1987 unemployment rates in South Dakota's industries.

South Dakota unemployment rates in various occupational categories in 1987 ranged from 1.3 percent in executive, administrative and managerial occupations, to 10.2 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

The unemployment rate for South Dakotans in service occupations (which account for the largest number of the state's experienced labor force participants) was 6.0 percent.

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a monthly survey of the noncivilian population 16 years and older, which is conducted in about 59,500 households nationwide, including approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota.

1987 South Dakota Unemployment Rates By Industry



Source: 1987 Current Population Survey

South Dakota's Labor Market in May

In May 1988, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 262,900. This is an increase of 5,900 jobs (or 2.3 percent) from the year-ago employment level. The nonfarm job gain for the first five months of 1988 is running 1.6 percent higher than 1987.

Manufacturing led the private sector industries, with an increase of 3,400 jobs over year-ago employment levels. In the nondurable goods sector, the May 1988 employment level of 13,400 is somewhat higher than before the labor dispute which occurred in May 1987. Reflecting increased orders, job gains that took place in the durable goods sector were in the areas of electronic computing equipment, fabricated plate work, and farm and garden machinery and equipment.

The trade and services industries increased 1,100 and 900 jobs, respectively, over year-ago levels. The majority of the increase in the wholesale and retail trade industry was found in retail trade. The sectors of food stores and eating and drinking establishments are continuing their upward swing in the retail trade division. Growth in the food store sector took place as new businesses were established and existing businesses did remodeling and expansion. Other contributing factors were the new food items being offered by some restaurants and the popularity, ease, and convenience of eating out. Sectors increasing in the services industry were medical and health, and hotels, amusement, personal and business.

The construction industry and government each posted a 300 job gain from May 1987 employment levels.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry remained at the same employment level as a year ago, while the mining industry lost 100 jobs.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The nonfarm employment level of 262,900 in May 1988 increased 6,600 jobs (or 2.6 percent) over the month. This is the highest May level ever recorded.

All industry groups showed employment growth over the month. The services, trade, and construction industries and government posted employment growth in excess of a thousand jobs.

The services industry has added 1,900 jobs over the month. The majority of this job gain was in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector and reflects seasonal tourism-related job increases. The job gain of 1,400 in the trade industry was posted entirely in the retail trade division. The eating and drinking establishment sector accounted for much of the over-the-month job gains, largely because of traditional seasonal increases. Job increases were noted in building materials, hardware, and garden supply stores, as do-it-yourself home repair and remodeling keep increasing.

The construction industry increased by 1,300 jobs from April to May. Seasonal job growth was noted in all three sectors of this industry, which are: building, highway and street, and special trade contractors.

Government posted a 1,100 job growth over the month. State government increased 400 jobs. Part of the increase in state government can be attributed to the additional hiring of workers by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks for park cleanup, maintenance, and fee collections as people visit state parks and campgrounds.

Local government increased by 600 jobs, which can be attributed to the hiring of additional summer help for highway and street construction, amusement and recreation services.

Record highs were hit in South Dakota in May 1988, with a labor force of 368,500 and employment of 357,600. There were 11,000 unemployed South Dakotans, with an unemployment rate of 3.0 percent. This was up slightly from the April rate of 2.7 percent. These record-high levels of labor force and employment are especially significant because they have not been preceded or accompanied by extended periods of high unemployment. Evidently, people outside of the labor force are moving directly into jobs without going through a temporary period of unemployment while searching for jobs.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	May 1988 (1)				May 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,775,000	114,222,000	6,553,000	5.4(3)	119,695,000	112,377,000	7,318,000	6.1(3)
South Dakota	368,500	357,600	11,000	3.0	360,600	347,600	13,000	3.6
Sioux Falls MSA	73,906	71,603	2,303	3.1	72,565	70,164	2,401	3.3
Rapid City MSA	41,214	40,016	1,198	2.9	39,959	38,505	1,454	3.6
Aurora	1,578	1,502	76	4.8	1,502	1,479	23	1.5
Beadle	9,617	9,349	268	2.8	9,528	9,198	330	3.5
Bennett	1,537	1,489	48	3.1	1,490	1,444	46	3.1
Bon Homme	3,483	3,458	25	0.7	3,516	3,462	54	1.5
Brookings	14,458	13,350	1,108	7.7	13,378	12,827	551	4.1
Brown	21,429	20,540	889	4.1	20,845	19,812	1,033	5.0
Brule	2,672	2,557	115	4.3	2,664	2,616	48	1.8
Buffalo	476	453	23	4.8	501	462	39	7.8
Butte	3,705	3,610	95	2.6	4,031	3,807	224	5.6
Campbell	1,198	1,190	8	0.7	1,143	1,120	23	2.0
Charles Mix	4,171	4,008	163	3.9	4,206	4,027	179	4.3
Clark	1,968	1,925	43	2.2	2,174	1,871	303	13.9
Clay	6,730	6,493	237	3.5	6,649	6,339	310	4.7
Codington	12,545	12,098	447	3.6	11,810	11,405	405	3.4
Corson	1,523	1,461	62	4.1	1,593	1,522	71	4.5
Custer	4,273	4,176	97	2.3	3,848	3,777	71	1.8
Davison	9,452	9,332	120	1.3	9,152	8,975	177	1.9
Day	3,463	3,359	104	3.0	3,516	3,412	104	3.0
Deuel	2,528	2,474	54	2.1	2,308	2,219	89	3.9
Dewey	1,942	1,883	59	3.0	2,030	1,905	125	6.2
Douglas	1,876	1,848	28	1.5	1,827	1,796	31	1.7
Edmunds	2,397	2,339	58	2.4	2,481	2,406	75	3.0
Fall River	3,952	3,885	67	1.7	3,817	3,665	152	4.0
Faulk	1,222	1,214	8	0.7	1,297	1,280	17	1.3
Grant	4,350	4,212	138	3.2	4,427	4,242	185	4.2
Gregory	2,584	2,536	48	1.9	2,581	2,541	40	1.5
Haakon	1,256	1,221	35	2.8	1,268	1,226	42	3.3
Hamlin	2,593	2,552	41	1.6	2,385	2,281	104	4.4
Hand	2,090	2,055	35	1.7	2,151	2,120	31	1.4
Hanson	1,503	1,487	16	1.1	1,530	1,478	52	3.4
Harding	798	793	5	0.6	814	804	10	1.2
Hughes	9,262	9,101	161	1.7	8,775	8,561	214	2.4
Hutchinson	4,468	4,433	35	0.8	4,314	4,237	77	1.8
Hyde	921	914	7	0.8	941	922	19	2.0
Jackson	1,582	1,551	31	2.0	1,577	1,519	58	3.7

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	May 1988 (1)				May 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,289	1,279	10	0.8	1,276	1,239	37	2.9
Jones	801	789	12	1.5	739	722	17	2.3
Kingsbury	2,930	2,853	77	2.6	3,057	2,997	60	2.0
Lake	5,889	5,746	143	2.4	5,383	5,121	262	4.9
Lawrence	10,999	10,614	385	3.5	10,543	10,030	513	4.9
Lincoln	7,375	7,130	245	3.3	7,249	6,979	270	3.7
Lyman	1,573	1,529	44	2.8	1,527	1,487	40	2.6
McCook	3,070	3,016	54	1.8	3,054	2,909	145	4.7
McPherson	1,631	1,613	18	1.1	1,660	1,641	19	1.1
Marshall	2,387	2,362	25	1.0	2,314	2,264	50	2.2
Meade	9,569	9,299	270	2.8	9,372	9,054	318	3.4
Mellette	972	952	20	2.1	1,034	1,005	29	2.8
Miner	1,522	1,514	8	0.5	1,409	1,369	40	2.8
Minnehaha	73,906	71,603	2,303	3.1	72,565	70,164	2,401	3.3
Moody	3,390	3,314	76	2.2	3,354	3,229	125	3.7
Pennington	41,214	40,016	1,198	2.9	39,959	38,505	1,454	3.6
Perkins	2,602	2,558	44	1.7	2,563	2,526	37	1.4
Potter	1,555	1,540	15	1.0	1,617	1,573	44	2.7
Roberts	4,803	4,583	220	4.6	4,795	4,564	231	4.8
Sanborn	1,176	1,166	10	0.9	1,240	1,205	35	2.8
Shannon	2,615	2,436	179	6.8	2,593	2,383	210	8.1
Spink	3,920	3,890	30	0.8	3,906	3,839	67	1.7
Stanley	1,609	1,565	44	2.7	1,583	1,525	58	3.7
Sully	855	843	12	1.4	879	871	8	0.9
Todd	2,678	2,538	140	5.2	2,677	2,488	189	7.1
Tripp	3,351	3,310	41	1.2	3,412	3,350	62	1.8
Turner	4,277	4,192	85	2.0	4,280	4,160	120	2.8
Union	5,613	5,447	166	3.0	5,452	5,107	345	6.3
Walworth	3,084	3,013	71	2.3	3,134	2,995	139	4.4
Yankton	11,064	10,832	232	2.1	10,782	10,508	274	2.5
Ziebach	1,202	1,169	33	2.7	1,104	1,054	50	4.5

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.6 and 6.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

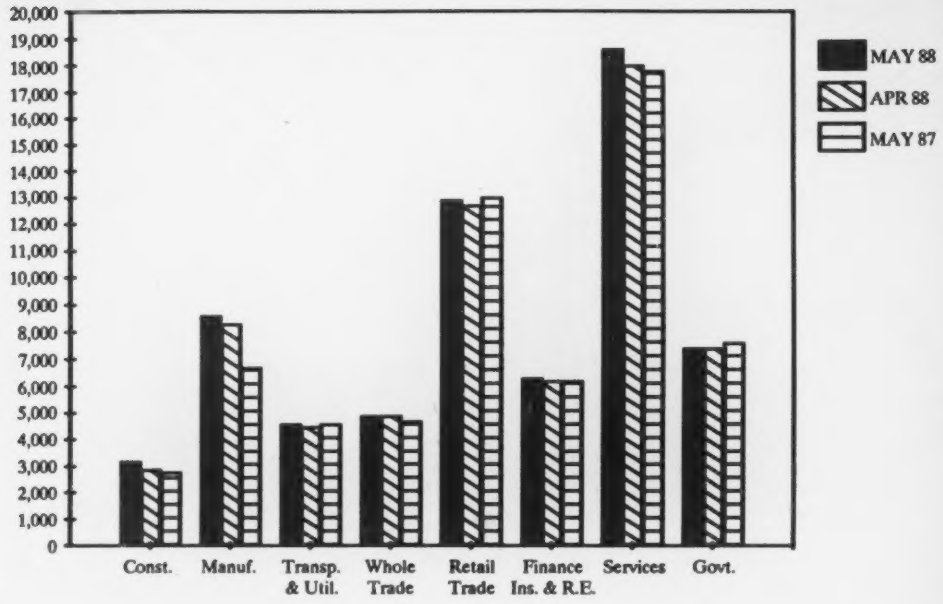
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	262,900	256,300	257,000	2.6	2.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	202,000	196,500	196,300	2.8	2.9
MINING	2,500	2,500	2,600	.0	-3.8
CONSTRUCTION	10,600	9,300	10,300	14.0	2.9
MANUFACTURING	30,200	29,800	26,800	1.3	12.7
Durable Goods	16,900	16,600	15,600	1.8	8.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,300	9,500	1.0	9.5
Nondurable Goods	13,400	13,200	11,200	1.5	19.6
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	7,700	5,600	1.3	39.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,400	12,400	.8	.8
Transportation	7,400	7,400	7,300	.0	1.4
Communication	2,800	2,800	2,900	.0	-3.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,200	2,200	4.5	4.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	68,700	67,300	67,600	2.1	1.6
Wholesale Trade	17,000	17,000	16,800	.0	1.2
Durable Goods	7,500	7,500	7,400	.0	1.4
Nondurable Goods	9,500	9,500	9,400	.0	1.1
Retail Trade	51,700	50,300	50,800	2.8	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,100	7,900	8,300	2.5	-2.4
Food Stores	8,200	8,100	7,700	1.2	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,400	14,200	14,400	1.4	.0
Finance	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
Banking	4,400	4,400	4,600	.0	-4.3
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,100	4,100	4,000	.0	2.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,500	.0	-5.7
SERVICES	63,100	61,200	62,200	3.1	1.4
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,600	16,300	17,400	8.0	1.1
Personal and Business	8,100	7,800	8,000	3.8	1.3
Medical and Health Services	24,100	23,600	23,400	2.1	3.0
Hospitals	10,800	10,800	10,500	.0	2.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,200	12,900	12,900	2.3	2.3
Educational Services	4,600	4,700	4,500	-2.1	2.2
Social Services	4,500	4,400	4,400	2.3	2.3
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	60,900	59,800	60,600	1.8	.5
Federal	10,800	10,700	10,900	.9	-.9
State	16,400	16,000	16,500	2.5	-.6
State Education	7,700	7,600	7,800	1.3	-1.3
Local	33,700	33,100	33,300	1.8	1.2
Local Education	19,800	19,900	19,700	-.5	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

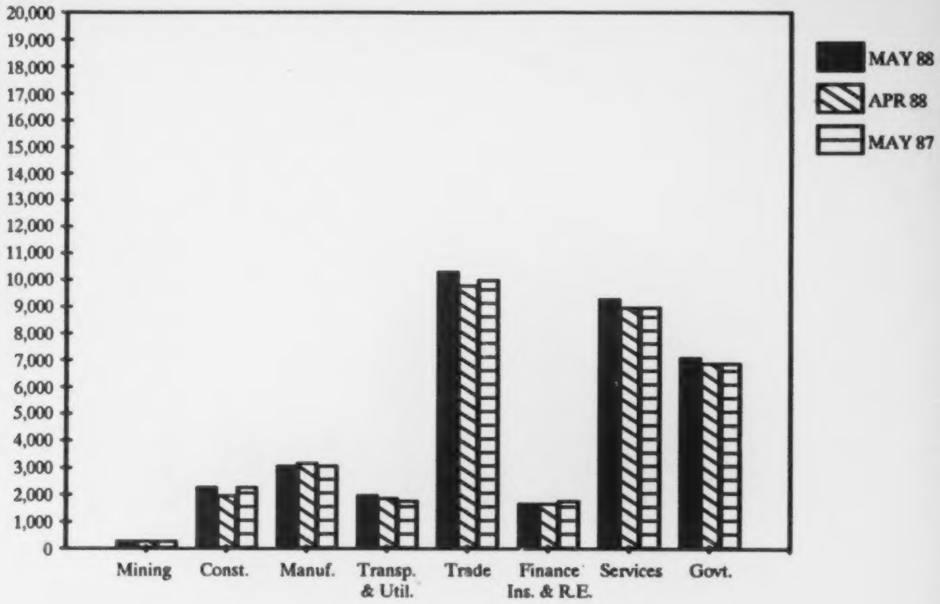


	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	66,600	65,000	63,400	2.5	5.0
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,200	2,900	2,800	10.3	14.3
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,300	6,700	3.6	28.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,500	4,600	2.2	.0
TRADE	17,800	17,600	17,700	1.1	.6
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,700	.0	4.3
Retail Trade	12,900	12,700	13,000	1.6	-.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,300	6,200	6,200	1.6	1.6
SERVICES	18,600	18,000	17,800	3.3	4.5
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,600	.0	-2.6

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,000	34,700	35,100	3.7	2.6
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,000	2,300	15.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	1,900	1,800	5.3	11.1
TRADE	10,300	9,800	10,000	5.1	3.0
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	1,800	.0	11.1
Retail Trade	8,300	7,900	8,100	5.1	2.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,800	.0	-5.6
SERVICES	9,300	9,000	9,000	3.3	3.3
GOVERNMENT	7,100	6,900	6,900	2.9	2.9

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Total Private	167,600	162,700	161,400	33.8	34.0	34.1
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,200	43.2	42.5	45.1
Construction	8,500	7,200	7,700	38.8	39.0	39.8
Manufacturing	23,100	22,900	20,100	41.9	42.1	41.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,400	10,300	10,200	37.7	38.7	37.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,300	59,000	59,300	31.8	32.0	32.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,400	10,200	10,300	34.7	36.6	36.6
Services	52,700	51,000	51,600	30.5	30.1	30.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Total Private	$245.39	$249.22	$245.18	$7.26	$7.33	$7.19
Mining	520.56	516.38	550.67	12.05	12.15	12.21
Construction	382.18	382.20	379.69	9.85	9.80	9.54
Manufacturing	336.46	338.06	324.48	8.03	8.03	7.80
Transportation & Public Utilities	387.18	393.19	389.72	10.27	10.16	10.31
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.52	200.32	204.40	6.18	6.26	6.27
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	254.35	269.74	266.45	7.33	7.37	7.28
Services	199.47	202.27	195.78	6.54	6.72	6.44

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,400	6,200	4,700	44.1	44.8	44.4
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,400	42.5	41.0	40.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$356.33	$369.60	$337.88	$8.08	$8.25	$7.61
Rapid City MSA	320.03	330.05	302.81	7.53	8.05	7.44

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

		NUMBER	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Sex, Total	1,997	2,902	1,982
Male	1,315	2,131	1,106
Female	682	771	876
Race, Total	1,997	2,902	1,982
White	1,831	2,697	1,782
Nonwhite	166	205	200
Age, Total	1,997	2,902	1,982
Under 45	1,464	2,118	1,486
Over 45	533	784	496
[2]Industry, Total	1,997	2,902	1,982
Mining	20	74	31
Construction	278	592	296
Manufacturing	847	1,173	581
Transportation & Public Utilities	64	83	89
Trade	348	434	447
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62	80	77
Services	303	344	390
Government	75	122	71
[2]Occupation, Total	1,997	2,902	1,982
Professional & Managerial	244	289	293
Clerical and Sales	323	346	381
Services	208	233	239
Processing	509	709	97
Machine Trade	54	92	93
Benchwork	149	209	227
Structural Work	351	732	413
Other	159	292	239
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,997	2,902	1,982
1-2 Weeks	193	393	335
3-4 Weeks	198	196	208
5-14 Weeks	615	882	780
15 Weeks & Over	991	1,431	659

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,093	1,231	1,531	-11.2	-28.6
B. Weeks Compensated	8,442	12,790	8,180	-34.0	3.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$812,333	$1,238,002	$695,221	-34.4	16.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$40,461,200	$39,622,100	$39,850,100	2.1	1.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,466	4,765	5,202	35.7	24.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,681	3,634	4,510	28.8	3.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	5,781	5,118	6,202	13.0	-6.8

	May 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$88,227

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	People	May 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	47	$10,904
J. Partial Employment	91	$ 7,189

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

				Percent Change From	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	117.5	117.1	113.1	0.3	3.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	136.0	135.5	128.2	0.4	6.1
Retail Trade Sales[3]	131,880	131,761	124,844	0.1	5.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,384	1,576	1,599	-12.2	-13.4
Prime Interest Rate[5]	8.84	8.50	8.14	0.34	0.07

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

June 1988 Published July 1988

A Look At New Business Activity In South Dakota

In 1987, South Dakota business births exceeded business deaths, for a net increase of 604 businesses. A business birth is defined as a new business which is covered by Unemployment Insurance. A business death is a business which is no longer liable under Unemployment Insurance laws.

Because of the addition of these 604 new businesses, an additional 2,910 South Dakotans became employed.

This information is based on South Dakota Department of Labor files of employers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance laws. The data base of South Dakota's businesses covered by Unemployment Insurance captures information on approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers. While this information base does not reflect all new business activity, in that it does not include those businesses not covered, it is a helpful guide in measuring the economic health of South Dakota.

In 1987, the service industry led all industries in the net increase of businesses. This industry 'gave birth' to an additional 568 businesses in 1987. Even when business deaths are subtracted, this industry had a net increase of 257 businesses. As more and more South Dakotans purchased computers and VCRs, such services as video rental and computer programming began to boom.

The demand for domestic services has also increased as more and more women enter the labor force and the population begins to age. The demand for these housekeeping and babysitting types of services provides many workers with the additional income they desire with flexibility of hours.

Another service that has become quite popular, in part because of the aging population, is in-home medical care. Examples of in-home medical care are blood pressure testing, distribution of medication to those who have diabetes and other medical problems, and in-home care of cancer patients.

Although the service industry led in net increase of businesses during 1987, the retail trade industry noted the greatest net change of employment. During 1987, the retail trade industry more than doubled the net change of employment which it noted in 1986. Most of these employees worked in such establishments as restaurants, drug stores, souvenir shops, gift stores and novelty shops.

Though the manufacturing industry had fewer births than other industries, these births resulted in the second highest net increase of new jobs. This industry had a net increase of 528 additional employees during 1987. Most of the employment that occurred in these businesses was in such firms as electronic equipment manufacturing businesses and food processing plants.

Another important measure of South Dakota's economy is the survival rates of new businesses. Using data on births and deaths of businesses, survival rates for businesses in each of the major industries can be determined. These survival rates can be used as a guide in measuring the potential of new business.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In June 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

The Department of Labor has been tracking the survival rates of new businesses within the state since 1983. Of those new businesses in 1983, 58 percent were still in business in 1985. From 1984 to 1986, the survival rate was 69 percent. And of those new businesses in 1985, 85 percent were still in business in 1987. This is a 16 percent increase over the 1984 to 1986 period, and a 27 percent increase over the 1983 to 1985 period.

Industry groups noting survival rates higher than the statewide average were agriculture, forestry and fisheries; mining and quarrying; contract construction; transportation, communication and public utilities; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance and real estate.

1987
Survival and Employment
of
New 1985 Businesses

	1985 Births	1987 Surv.	Surv. Rate	Avg. Emp. of Surv. Firms		1987 Emp. of Surv. Firms
				1985	1987	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	31	31	100	4.03	2.10	65
Mining	10	10	100	3.70	4.10	41
Construction	228	200	88	2.15	2.32	464
Manufacturing	57	48	84	3.71	8.71	418
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	128	113	88	1.79	2.02	228
Wholesale Trade	111	104	94	1.36	1.60	166
Retail Trade	383	313	82	3.68	3.75	1,174
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	126	109	87	1.08	1.47	160
Services	492	406	83	2.76	3.93	1,596
Total	1,566	1,334	85	2.62	3.23	4,309*

*May not add due to rounding.

Data on business births, deaths and survival rates is among the information to be included in the 1987 Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance publication. This publication, which is produced by the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, will be available soon. If you would like to receive a copy of this publication when it becomes available, please contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address below.

South Dakota Department of Labor
Labor Market Information Center
420 South Roosevelt Street
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

South Dakota's Labor Market in June

In June 1988, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 266,000. This is an increase of 4,700 jobs (or 1.8 percent) from the year-ago employment level.

Manufacturing again led the private sector industries, with an increase of 2,400 jobs over year-ago employment levels. More than half of this increase was in the nondurable goods sector and can be attributed to the recouping of employment after a labor dispute which was occurring at this time a year ago in this division. The durable goods division is showing continued long-term growth in the area of electronic equipment manufacturing.

The services industry posted a 1,100 job gain from year-ago levels. Sectors posting the largest increases were personal/business and amusement/recreation sectors. The need for temporary personnel in various types of businesses largely dictates changes in the employment levels of the personal/business services sector. Other sectors showing job gains were health, educational and social services.

The construction industry gained 400 jobs over year-ago levels. The majority of this increase was posted in the special trades contractors sector and is showing growth in the areas of: plumbing, heating, and air conditioning; painting, electrical, concrete, roofing and sheet metal work. The sector of highway and street construction was showing a slight increase over year-ago employment levels.

The mining industry remained stable, and government posted a slight decrease of 300 jobs from year-ago levels.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in June continued its upward trend, to an employment level of 266,000. This is an increase of 3,400 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from month-ago employment levels and is also the highest June level ever recorded in South Dakota.

The construction industry, one of South Dakota's most seasonal industries, led all industries in job growth over the month. Increases were noted in all three divisions: building, 300 jobs; highway and street, 400 jobs; and special trade, 300 jobs.

The services industry posted an 800 job increase over the month. However, the educational services sector alone posted an 800 job decrease, thereby offsetting somewhat the 1,700 job increase which occurred in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector. As the school term ends for the year, so does the employment of the majority of support staff, such as cooks and teacher aides, in the educational services sector. The majority of the increase in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector is due to the addition of personnel to accommodate tourists.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted a 700 job gain over the month. For the second month, this job growth was registered entirely in retail trade. The trade industry is closely following the trend occurring in the services industry in respect to the tourism season. Businesses in the retail trade industry which hire extra personnel this time of year are establishments such as: gift, novelty, and souvenir shops; and eating and drinking establishments.

The transportation sector of the transportation and public utilities division showed an employment decrease, coinciding with the decrease in educational services. School buses, which stop running during the summer months, impact employment levels in this sector. This decrease was offset somewhat by the increase in the motor freight and communication sectors.

State and local education in government noted traditional declines as the school year came to a close, and offset the addition of more than 1,900 youth who are employed by state government agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program. The Summer Youth Program, which is administered by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), began in 1984 and provides approximately 1,800 to 2,000 youth with employment from late May to mid-September each year.

South Dakota was still experiencing record highs in June 1988, as the labor force rose to 378,900. There were 365,600 South Dakotans employed and 13,300 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, up slightly from the May rate of 3.0 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1988 (1)				June 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,028,000	116,209,000	6,819,000	5.5 (3)	121,153,000	113,498,000	7,655,000	6.3 (3)
South Dakota	378,900	365,600	13,300	3.5	366,500	352,100	14,400	3.9
Sioux Falls MSA	74,811	72,444	2,367	3.2	73,796	71,576	2,220	3.0
Rapid City MSA	42,868	41,362	1,506	3.5	40,924	39,401	1,523	3.7
Aurora	1,630	1,612	18	1.1	1,538	1,519	19	1.2
Beadle	9,713	9,485	228	2.3	9,616	9,308	308	3.2
Bennett	1,640	1,566	74	4.5	1,529	1,470	59	3.9
Bon Homme	3,681	3,593	88	2.4	3,568	3,526	42	1.2
Brookings	13,916	13,251	665	4.8	13,453	12,689	764	5.7
Brown	21,551	20,625	926	4.3	20,880	19,810	1,070	5.1
Brule	2,758	2,702	56	2.0	2,760	2,707	53	1.9
Buffalo	516	471	45	8.7	536	466	70	13.1
Butte	3,713	3,569	144	3.9	3,838	3,682	156	4.1
Campbell	1,294	1,284	10	0.8	1,160	1,139	21	1.8
Charles Mix	4,402	4,149	253	5.7	4,240	4,057	183	4.3
Clark	2,093	2,039	54	2.6	1,951	1,881	70	3.6
Clay	6,608	6,355	253	3.8	6,563	6,196	367	5.6
Codington	12,613	12,269	344	2.7	12,144	11,541	603	5.0
Corson	1,545	1,434	111	7.2	1,584	1,430	154	9.7
Custer	4,926	4,776	150	3.0	4,436	4,347	89	2.0
Davison	9,529	9,397	132	1.4	9,296	9,081	215	2.3
Day	3,506	3,364	142	4.1	3,622	3,322	300	8.3
Deuel	2,685	2,629	56	2.1	2,349	2,262	87	3.7
Dewey	2,271	1,985	286	12.6	2,177	1,955	222	10.2
Douglas	2,017	1,978	39	1.9	1,872	1,843	29	1.5
Edmunds	2,452	2,394	58	2.4	2,477	2,380	97	3.9
Fall River	4,472	4,283	189	4.2	4,115	3,995	120	2.9
Faulk	1,278	1,266	12	0.9	1,328	1,282	46	3.5
Grant	4,483	4,353	130	2.9	4,487	4,327	160	3.6
Gregory	2,653	2,597	56	2.1	2,578	2,530	48	1.9
Haakon	1,273	1,254	19	1.5	1,255	1,228	27	2.2
Hamlin	2,744	2,664	80	2.9	2,386	2,297	89	3.7
Hand	2,083	2,062	21	1.0	2,064	2,028	36	1.7
Hanson	1,609	1,576	33	2.1	1,579	1,495	84	5.3
Harding	848	842	6	0.7	854	844	10	1.2
Hughes	9,448	9,250	198	2.1	9,041	8,744	297	3.3
Hutchinson	4,696	4,643	53	1.1	4,351	4,254	97	2.2
Hyde	917	905	12	1.3	892	879	13	1.5
Jackson	1,848	1,794	54	2.9	1,794	1,722	72	4.0

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1988 (1)				June 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,352	1,338	14	1.0	1,282	1,238	44	3.4
Jones	899	883	16	1.8	784	769	15	1.9
Kingsbury	3,056	2,961	95	3.1	3,121	3,043	78	2.5
Lake	5,975	5,662	313	5.2	5,287	4,990	297	5.6
Lawrence	11,246	10,802	444	3.9	10,767	10,343	424	3.9
Lincoln	7,633	7,322	311	4.1	7,358	7,132	226	3.1
Lyman	1,648	1,576	72	4.4	1,567	1,489	78	5.0
McCook	3,120	3,054	66	2.1	2,926	2,837	89	3.0
McPherson	1,810	1,787	23	1.3	1,754	1,729	25	1.4
Marshall	2,579	2,454	125	4.8	2,371	2,257	114	4.8
Meade	9,947	9,655	292	2.9	9,777	9,389	388	4.0
Mellette	1,039	977	62	6.0	1,066	996	70	6.6
Miner	1,472	1,466	6	0.4	1,349	1,305	44	3.3
Minnehaha	74,811	72,444	2,367	3.2	73,796	71,576	2,220	3.0
Moody	3,650	3,376	274	7.5	3,361	3,203	158	4.7
Pennington	42,868	41,362	1,506	3.5	40,924	39,401	1,523	3.7
Perkins	2,785	2,672	113	4.1	2,585	2,532	53	2.1
Potter	1,606	1,567	39	2.4	1,578	1,551	27	1.7
Roberts	4,802	4,549	253	5.3	4,676	4,429	247	5.3
Sanborn	1,221	1,207	14	1.1	1,209	1,192	17	1.4
Shannon	2,736	2,324	412	15.1	2,706	2,282	424	15.7
Spink	4,169	4,037	132	3.2	3,907	3,856	51	1.3
Stanley	1,641	1,604	37	2.3	1,610	1,538	72	4.5
Sully	930	891	39	4.2	876	868	8	0.9
Todd	2,799	2,595	204	7.3	2,749	2,506	243	8.8
Tripp	3,439	3,357	82	2.4	3,428	3,295	133	3.9
Turner	4,500	4,346	154	3.4	4,307	4,212	95	2.2
Union	5,976	5,822	154	2.6	5,893	5,433	460	7.8
Walworth	3,264	3,110	154	4.7	3,217	3,071	146	4.5
Yankton	11,177	10,786	391	3.5	10,838	10,382	456	4.2
Ziebach	1,306	1,189	117	9.0	1,117	1,001	116	10.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 6.1. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

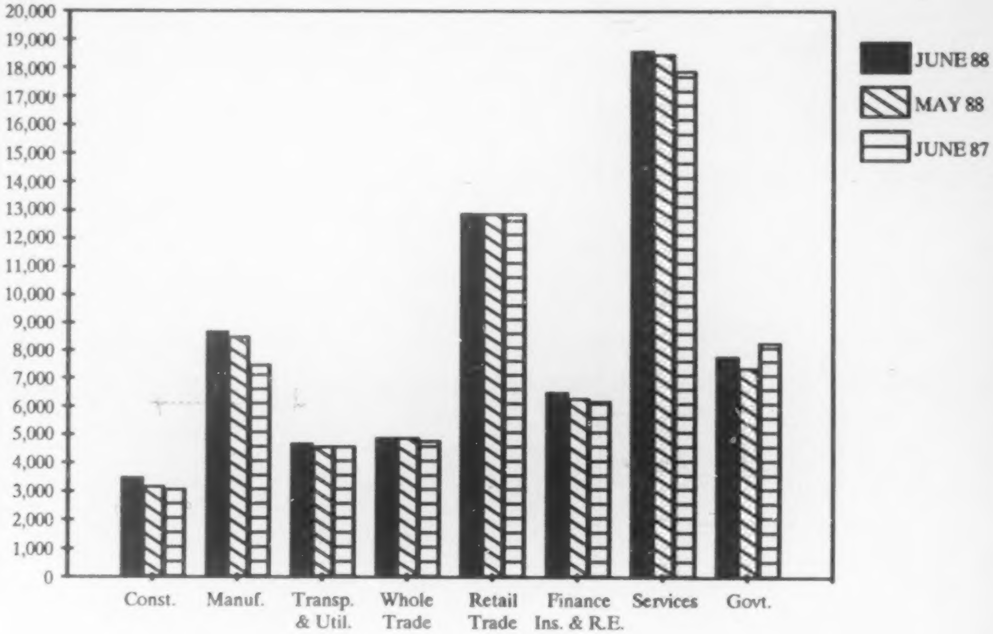
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	266,000	262,600	261,300	1.3	1.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	204,900	201,900	199,900	1.5	2.5
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,600	10,600	11,200	9.4	3.6
MANUFACTURING	30,300	30,200	27,900	.3	8.6
Durable Goods	17,000	16,800	16,000	1.2	6.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,500	10,400	9,600	1.0	9.4
Nondurable Goods	13,300	13,400	11,900	-.7	11.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,800	6,400	1.3	23.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,500	12,100	.0	3.3
Transportation	7,300	7,400	7,000	-1.4	4.3
Communication	3,000	2,800	2,800	7.1	7.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,400	68,700	68,800	1.0	.9
Wholesale Trade	17,000	17,000	17,000	.0	.0
Durable Goods	7,600	7,500	7,600	1.3	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,500	9,400	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	52,400	51,700	51,900	1.4	1.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,100	8,100	8,200	.0	-1.2
Food Stores	8,200	8,200	7,700	.0	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,700	14,400	14,600	2.1	.7
Finance	9,300	9,100	9,000	2.2	3.3
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,600	.0	-2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,300	4,100	4,000	4.9	7.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,300	3,500	3.0	-2.9
SERVICES	63,800	63,000	62,700	1.3	1.8
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	19,300	17,600	18,500	9.7	4.3
Personal and Business	8,200	8,100	7,900	1.2	3.8
Medical and Health Services	24,000	24,000	23,800	.0	.8
Hospitals	10,700	10,900	10,700	-1.8	.0
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,300	13,200	13,100	.8	1.5
Educational Services	3,800	4,600	3,700	-17.4	2.7
Social Services	4,300	4,500	4,100	-4.4	4.9
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,700	8,900	.0	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	61,100	60,800	61,400	.5	-.5
Federal	10,700	10,700	11,000	.0	-2.7
State	16,100	16,400	16,500	-1.8	-2.4
State Education	5,500	7,700	5,500	-28.6	.0
Local	34,300	33,700	33,900	1.8	1.2
Local Education	18,800	19,800	18,700	-5.1	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

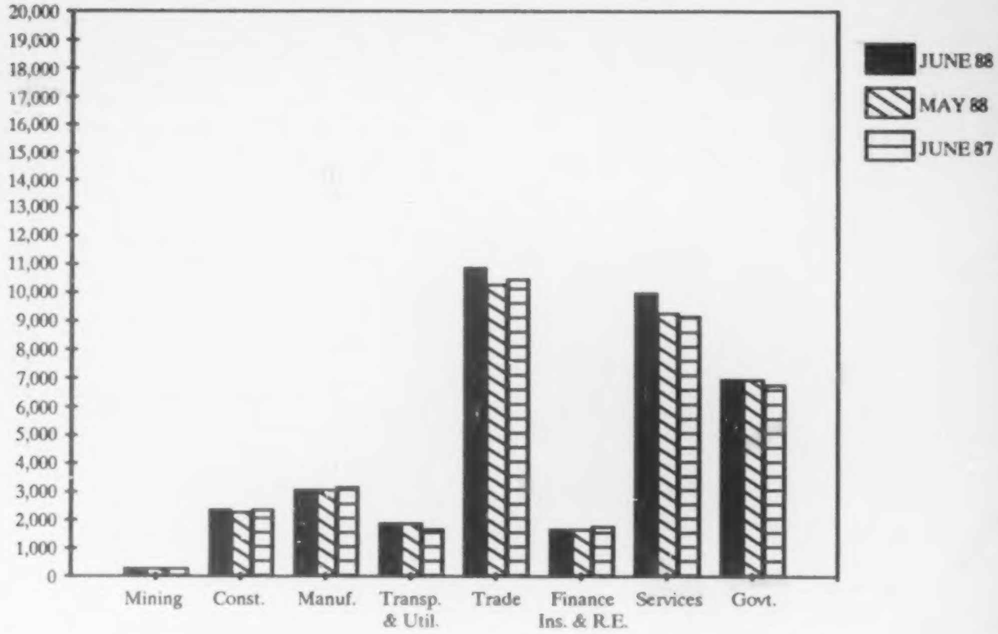


	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,500	66,400	65,300	1.7	3.4
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,500	3,200	3,100	9.4	12.9
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,500	7,500	2.4	16.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,600	4,600	2 2	2.2
TRADE	17,800	17,800	17,600	.0	1.1
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,800	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	12,900	12,900	12,900	.0	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,500	6,300	6,200	3.2	4.8
SERVICES	18,600	18,500	17,900	.5	3.9
GOVERNMENT	7,800	7,400	8,300	5.4	-6.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,400	35,900	35,900	4.2	4.2
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,300	2,400	4.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,200	.0	-3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
TRADE	10,900	10,300	10,500	5.8	3.8
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,000	1,900	5.0	10.5
Retail Trade	8,800	8,300	8,700	6.0	1.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,800	.0	-5.6
SERVICES	10,000	9,300	9,200	7.5	8.7
GOVERNMENT	7,000	7,000	6,800	.0	2.9

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Private	170,500	167,300	165,300	34.8	33.8	34.5
Mining	2,200	2,100	2,200	43.6	43.8	43.2
Construction	9,400	8,400	8,400	42.2	39.2	39.7
Manufacturing	23,100	23,100	21,200	42.5	42.2	42.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,400	10,400	10,000	38.9	38.0	39.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,900	60,300	60,400	32.6	31.8	33.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,700	10,500	10,500	36.1	34.6	35.7
Services	53,900	52,500	52,600	31.1	30.2	30.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Private	$249.17	$245.73	$246.33	$7.16	$7.27	$7.14
Mining	525.82	526.04	520.99	12.06	12.01	12.06
Construction	403.43	384.55	375.96	9.56	9.81	9.47
Manufacturing	334.05	338.44	334.65	7.86	8.02	7.93
Transportation & Public Utilities	390.95	391.78	400.47	10.05	10.31	10.19
Wholesale & Retail Trade	198.86	196.21	207.08	6.10	6.17	6.20
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	255.59	255.35	250.97	7.08	7.38	7.03
Services	200.91	197.81	192.68	6.46	6.55	6.38

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,600	6,400	5,500	45.0	45.2	46.1
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,400	2,500	38.5	42.6	39.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$359.10	$370.19	$366.50	$7.98	$8.19	$7.95
Rapid City MSA	308.00	324.19	296.91	8.00	7.61	7.46

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Sex, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
Male	815	1,315	978
Female	863	682	948
Race, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
White	1,363	1,831	1,638
Nonwhite	315	166	288
Age, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
Under 45	1,217	1,464	1,425
Over 45	461	533	501
[2]Industry, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
Mining	7	20	13
Construction	117	278	230
Manufacturing	466	847	481
Transportation & Public Utilities	55	64	83
Trade	368	348	424
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	56	62	68
Services	498	303	510
Government	111	75	117
[2]Occupation, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
Professional & Managerial	319	244	359
Clerical and Sales	397	323	392
Services	250	208	250
Processing	169	509	82
Machine Trade	50	54	75
Benchwork	163	149	222
Structural Work	183	351	336
Other	147	159	210
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
1-2 Weeks	339	193	363
3-4 Weeks	229	198	234
5-14 Weeks	564	615	767
15 Weeks & Over	546	991	562

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,564	1,093	1,523	43.1	2.7
B. Weeks Compensated	8,465	8,442	8,039	0.3	5.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$725,101	$812,333	$653,689	-10.7	10.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$40,504,400	$40,461,200	$39,143,600	0.1	3.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,942	6,466	5,720	7.4	21.4
F. Nonfarm Placements	7,826	4,681	6,122	67.2	27.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,094	5,781	6,848	40.0	18.2

	June 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$42,754

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	June 1988 People	June 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	55	$12,760
J. Partial Employment	87	$6,873

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	118.0	117.5	113.5	0.4	4.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	136.6	136.1	129.1	0.4	5.8
Retail Trade Sales[3]	132,767	132,054	126,463	0.5	5.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,454	1,384	1,583	5.1	-8.1
Prime Interest Rate[5]	9.00	8.84	8.25	0.16	0.75

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

July 1988 Published August 1988

Labor Turnover in South Dakota's Industries

After his 65th birthday, Al opts for the retirement plan his company offers and retires. Mary drops out of the labor force after having a baby, choosing not to work outside the home. Bob's employer fires him. Brad graduates from college, leaves his part-time job and finds a full-time job in another area. Kim's job ends when the store she works in closes. Sue finds an opportunity for career advancement and takes a job offered by another employer.

All of the above are examples of labor market activities that occur every day. Such labor turnover is important to employers, because it impacts productivity and the investments that have been made on labor. When an employee leaves a job, the employer loses the investment that has been made in that worker--training costs, etc. These activities are also important to workers, because in most cases they provide job opportunities.

Labor turnover means different things to different people and is measured in different ways. Data collected on South Dakota employers with workers covered by Unemployment Insurance provides one indicator of labor turnover. This data source provides some idea of the number of workers who will leave their jobs (separations). A separation occurs when an employee who was reported by an employer in one quarter is not reported by the same employer the following quarter. Separation rates, then, are calculated by dividing the total number of employees in an industry who separate from their jobs by the total employment within that industry. The table on page 2 shows separation rates for the state's major industries in the third quarter (July through September) and the fourth quarter (October through December) of 1987.

Separation rates include all those who leave their jobs--whether it is employee-initiated or employer-initiated. Employee-initiated separations are usually voluntary on the part of the worker, and occur when employees leave their jobs for such reasons as retiring, returning to school, dropping out of the labor force, changing employers, or moving to a different area. The examples of Al, Mary, Brad and Sue would be employee-initiated separations. Some separations also occur because of employee deaths. Employer-initiated separations include workers who are fired, laid off, or whose jobs end because their work place closes. The scenarios of Bob and Kim are examples of employer-initiated separations.

As the table on page 2 shows, the average separation rate for employers in the private sector covered by Unemployment Insurance was 22.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987. In other words, 22.4 percent of all private industry employees covered by Unemployment Insurance in that quarter left their jobs.

This rate took quite a jump from the 3rd quarter level of 15.5 percent. As the table shows, those industries in which the biggest increases were noted were mining, construction, retail trade and services. This reflects the seasonality of these industries. Understandably, separations are higher in the weather-dependent construction industry in October through December than in July, August and September. Likewise, mining workers involved in the quarrying of sand, gravel and other materials used in construction projects, also separate from their jobs more in the fourth quarter. Separations are also higher in October, November and December in the tourism-related industries of retail trade and services.

As stated earlier, separations are costly for employers. Along with the worker, they lose the time and money they have invested on informal and/or formal training of that worker.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In July 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

Many times, they then have to reinvest in training a worker to replace that employee. Hiring expenses (such as advertising the position and time spent interviewing) are also costly for the employer. But, on the other hand, that replacement need means job opportunity for some.

Data on accessions (workers recently hired), when used in conjunction with separation data, provides some helpful information on that replacement need. Data on accessions is also collected on employers covered by Unemployment Insurance. An accession occurs when an employer reports an employee whom the employer has not previously reported. Accession rates, as shown in the table below, are calculated by dividing the number of accessions by the total number of employees.

Accessions include two groups of workers--newly hired employees, and employees who are rehired. New hires are those workers who are reported by an employer in a quarter but were not reported by that employer for the previous four quarters. A newly hired worker may be someone who has changed employers, or someone who is going to work for the first time. The majority of accessions are new hires.

Rehires are those workers who: 1) are reported by an employer in the current quarter; but 2) were not reported by that same employer in the last quarter; and 3) have been reported by that employer in at least one of the three quarters preceding the last quarter. One example of a rehire is a worker who is called back to work after a layoff. An employee in a seasonal business who returns to work after a customary non-working period (such as a construction worker) is another example of a rehire. A few rehires may also occur for other reasons. For example, a woman who has had a baby and returns to her job after a full three months of not being on the payroll of her employer, would be a rehire.

Employees are not included in separation rates or accession rates unless they earned at least $81 at the job from which they separated or to which they were hired. The $81 minimum earnings figure is based on a minimum wage paid for three days of full-time work (eight hours per day). Use of this criteria excludes workers who are hired for a one-time, special event job. Such jobs have little impact on the income of the worker or the expenditures of the employer, and do not have much of an effect on the economy.

The average accession rate for private employers in the state was 17.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987. While separations rose from the third quarter to the fourth quarter, accessions dropped. Here again, large changes in the seasonal construction and services industries impacted the overall rate. Much more hiring occurs in these industries during the third quarter summer months than in the fourth quarter, when employment has wound down after the summer.

Separation and Accession Rates
in South Dakota Private Industry
(Of Employers Covered by Unemployment Insurance)

	3rd Quarter 1987		4th Quarter 1987	
Industry	Separation Rate	Accession Rate	Separation Rate	Accession Rate
Agriculture	23.6	23.0	26.6	20.7
Mining	6.0	9.9	13.6	5.2
Construction	24.0	32.4	40.3	23.4
Manufacturing	12.8	18.4	18.5	18.2
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	13.0	14.4	13.7	14.0
Wholesale Trade	12.3	14.9	17.5	12.1
Retail Trade	18.9	21.6	26.0	20.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.3	9.4	11.1	9.3
Services	15.2	20.1	23.7	16.7
Total Private	**15.5**	**19.5**	**22.4**	**17.1**

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In July 1988, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 261,300. This is an increase of 4,200 jobs (or 1.6 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

All private industries showed growth over year-ago employment levels. Expansion was fueled by the services, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade industries--with the addition of 1,300, 1,200, and 1,100 jobs respectively. Meanwhile, government employment shrank by 300 jobs.

Sectors posting employment growth in the services industry were: business; amusement/recreation; hospital and other health; and social and membership services. As our population ages, major priorities have been placed on health care and fitness, thus contributing to a continuing employment increase in the health field.

The job increase in wholesale trade was split equally between the durable and nondurable divisions. Retail trade recorded a 900 job increase over year-ago levels. The sectors showing job growth in retail trade were food stores, eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail establishments.

The transportation and public utilities, construction, mining, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries showed slight job increases over year-ago levels.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in July 1988 decreased 5,000 jobs (or -1.9 percent) over the month to an employment level of 261,300. Although nonfarm employment traditionally decreases from June to July, as it did again this year, 1988 still brought the highest July level ever recorded.

Normally, substantial decreases in state and local education from June to July pull nonfarm employment downward. Such was the case this year, with a 1,000 job increase in total private employment being overshadowed by a decrease of 5,900 jobs in state and local education. Public education employees such as cafeteria workers, school bus drivers, substitute teachers and work study students had big impacts on employment levels. These workers, who were still employed in early June, were dropped from payrolls by July--thus creating the over-the-month decline.

All the private industry groups either slightly increased their employment in July 1988, or remained at the same employment level. For the second month in a row, the construction industry--one of South Dakota's most seasonal industries--led all private industries in job growth over the month. This industry noted an addition of 400 jobs. Job growth was distributed evenly among all three construction sectors: building; highway and street; and special trade.

South Dakota's July labor force of 369,800 noted a drop of 9,400 people over the month, after hitting a record level of 379,200 in June. Total employment decreased 9,700 over the month, to a level of 356,200. Generally, farm employment increases between June and July, and often helps offset declines in nonfarm employment which are traditional of the same period. But this year, the drought which is being experienced by the South Dakota farm economy is causing farm employment to break the pattern of increase it normally follows in June and July.

Although nonfarm employment in July was down from June levels, that over-the-month decrease was less than the drop usually noted between June and July. Two common employment patterns were broken, then. Farm employment this year did not help compensate for a June to July drop in nonfarm employment as it usually does. But nonfarm employment did not note as large of a loss as usual for that period. If it had, the decline in total employment would have been greater.

There were 13,600 unemployed people in the state in July, up 300 from the June level. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in July, also up slightly from the June rate of 3.5 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1988 (1)				July 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,888,000	117,066,000	6,823,000	5.5 (3)	122,105,000	114,652,000	7,453,000	6.1 (3)
South Dakota	369,800	356,200	13,600	3.7	366,200	352,600	13,700	3.7
Sioux Falls MSA	73,089	70,781	2,308	3.2	74,356	71,664	2,692	3.6
Rapid City MSA	42,023	40,509	1,514	3.6	41,109	39,661	1,448	3.5
Aurora	1,644	1,630	14	0.9	1,608	1,589	19	1.2
Beadle	9,631	9,336	295	3.1	9,771	9,409	362	3.7
Bennett	1,435	1,357	78	5.4	1,355	1,301	54	4.0
Bon Homme	3,526	3,456	70	2.0	3,642	3,589	53	1.5
Brookings	13,920	13,241	679	4.9	13,642	12,978	664	4.9
Brown	21,132	20,125	1,007	4.8	20,692	19,838	854	4.1
Brule	2,691	2,565	126	4.7	2,632	2,594	38	1.4
Buffalo	504	461	43	8.5	512	431	81	15.8
Butte	3,393	3,275	118	3.5	3,622	3,498	124	3.4
Campbell	1,232	1,195	37	3.0	1,184	1,161	23	1.9
Charles Mix	4,179	3,934	245	5.9	4,168	4,018	150	3.6
Clark	2,383	2,065	318	13.3	2,190	1,982	208	9.5
Clay	6,401	6,048	353	5.5	6,355	6,111	244	3.8
Codington	12,365	11,878	487	3.9	12,055	11,670	385	3.2
Corson	1,527	1,383	144	9.4	1,542	1,398	144	9.3
Custer	4,996	4,837	159	3.2	4,442	4,328	114	2.6
Davison	9,353	9,262	91	1.0	9,154	8,950	204	2.2
Day	3,371	3,284	87	2.6	3,537	3,378	159	4.5
Deuel	2,572	2,522	50	1.9	2,470	2,365	105	4.3
Dewey	2,046	1,867	179	8.7	2,144	1,840	304	14.2
Douglas	2,037	1,967	70	3.4	1,924	1,898	26	1.4
Edmunds	2,298	2,238	60	2.6	2,542	2,444	98	3.9
Fall River	4,179	4,018	161	3.9	4,078	4,005	73	1.8
Faulk	1,185	1,171	14	1.2	1,292	1,277	15	1.2
Grant	4,397	4,220	177	4.0	4,439	4,272	167	3.8
Gregory	2,571	2,486	85	3.3	2,510	2,429	81	3.2
Haakon	1,221	1,202	19	1.6	1,293	1,244	49	3.8
Hamlin	3,144	3,013	113	3.6	2,316	2,226	90	3.9
Hand	2,090	2,076	14	0.7	2,139	2,111	28	1.3
Hanson	1,562	1,498	64	4.1	1,539	1,501	38	2.5
Harding	824	818	6	0.7	887	864	23	2.6
Hughes	9,331	9,141	190	2.0	9,006	8,788	218	2.4
Hutchinson	4,608	4,534	74	1.6	4,455	4,372	83	1.9
Hyde	913	901	12	1.3	880	844	36	4.1
Jackson	1,880	1,824	56	3.0	1,924	1,855	69	3.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1988 (1)				July 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,242	1,230	12	1.0	1,212	1,193	19	1.6
Jones	851	839	12	1.4	777	766	11	1.4
Kingsbury	2,961	2,878	83	2.8	3,125	3,078	47	1.5
Lake	5,957	5,648	309	5.2	5,397	5,193	204	3.8
Lawrence	11,049	10,653	396	3.6	10,779	10,319	460	4.3
Lincoln	7,433	7,121	312	4.2	7,428	7,158	270	3.6
Lyman	1,707	1,639	68	4.0	1,581	1,521	60	3.8
McCook	3,048	2,937	111	3.6	2,989	2,931	58	1.9
McPherson	1,693	1,670	23	1.4	1,785	1,766	19	1.1
Marshall	2,422	2,387	35	1.4	2,370	2,299	71	3.0
Meade	9,649	9,292	357	3.7	9,483	9,115	368	3.9
Mellette	957	912	45	4.7	975	932	43	4.4
Miner	1,637	1,538	99	6.0	1,401	1,384	17	1.2
Minnehaha	73,089	70,781	2,308	3.2	74,356	71,664	2,692	3.6
Moody	3,551	3,407	144	4.1	3,591	3,289	302	8.4
Pennington	42,023	40,509	1,514	3.6	41,109	39,661	1,448	3.5
Perkins	2,622	2,581	41	1.6	2,575	2,517	58	2.3
Potter	1,620	1,529	91	5.6	1,624	1,594	30	1.8
Roberts	4,578	4,378	200	4.4	4,735	4,500	235	5.0
Sanborn	1,200	1,181	19	1.6	1,233	1,220	13	1.1
Shannon	2,353	1,883	470	20.0	2,285	1,855	430	18.8
Spink	3,807	3,755	52	1.4	3,959	3,886	73	1.8
Stanley	1,576	1,543	33	2.1	1,554	1,505	49	3.2
Sully	857	845	12	1.4	915	904	11	1.2
Todd	2,359	2,196	163	6.9	2,410	2,183	227	9.4
Tripp	3,505	3,375	130	3.7	3,350	3,266	84	2.5
Turner	4,368	4,263	105	2.4	4,404	4,282	122	2.8
Union	5,914	5,695	219	3.7	5,907	5,534	373	6.3
Walworth	3,020	2,925	95	3.1	3,233	3,100	133	4.1
Yankton	10,915	10,579	336	3.1	10,721	10,436	285	2.7
Ziebach	1,269	1,193	76	6.0	1,034	948	86	8.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 6.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

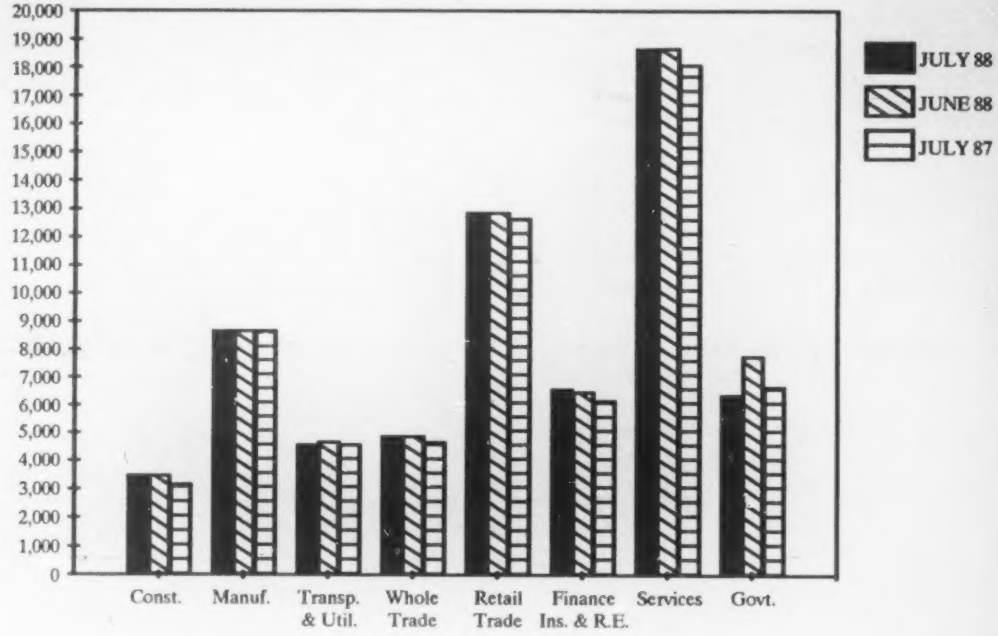
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	261,300	266,300	257,100	-1.9	1.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	206,100	205,100	201,500	.5	2.3
MINING	2,700	2,600	2,600	3.8	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	12,000	11,600	11,800	3.4	1.7
MANUFACTURING	30,300	30,300	29,100	.0	4.1
Durable Goods	16,900	17,000	16,000	-.6	5.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,400	9,600	.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	13,400	13,300	13,000	.8	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,900	7,500	.0	5.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,500	12,200	.0	2.5
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8
Communication	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,700	69,500	68,600	.3	1.6
Wholesale Trade	16,900	17,100	16,700	-1.2	1.2
Durable Goods	7,600	7,600	7,500	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,500	9,200	-2.1	1.1
Retail Trade	52,800	52,400	51,900	.8	1.7
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,200	8,000	8,100	2.5	1.2
Food Stores	8,300	8,100	7,800	2.5	6.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,800	14,800	14,600	.0	1.4
Finance	9,400	9,300	9,000	1.1	4.4
Banking	4,600	4,500	4,600	2.2	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,400	4,300	4,000	2.3	10.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,500	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	64,000	63,900	62,700	.2	2.1
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	19,600	19,300	18,900	1.6	3.7
Personal and Business	8,300	8,200	7,900	1.2	5.1
Medical and Health Services	24,000	24,000	23,600	.0	1.7
Hospitals	10,800	10,700	10,600	.9	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,300	13,300	13,000	.0	2.3
Educational Services	3,700	3,800	3,600	-2.6	2.8
Social Services	4,300	4,300	4,100	.0	4.9
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,700	8,700	1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	55,300	61,200	55,600	-9.6	-.5
Federal	10,500	10,800	11,100	-2.8	-5.4
State	15,600	16,100	15,700	-3.1	-.6
State Education	4,800	5,500	4,700	-12.7	2.1
Local	29,100	34,300	28,700	-15.2	1.4
Local Education	13,500	18,900	13,400	-28.6	.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

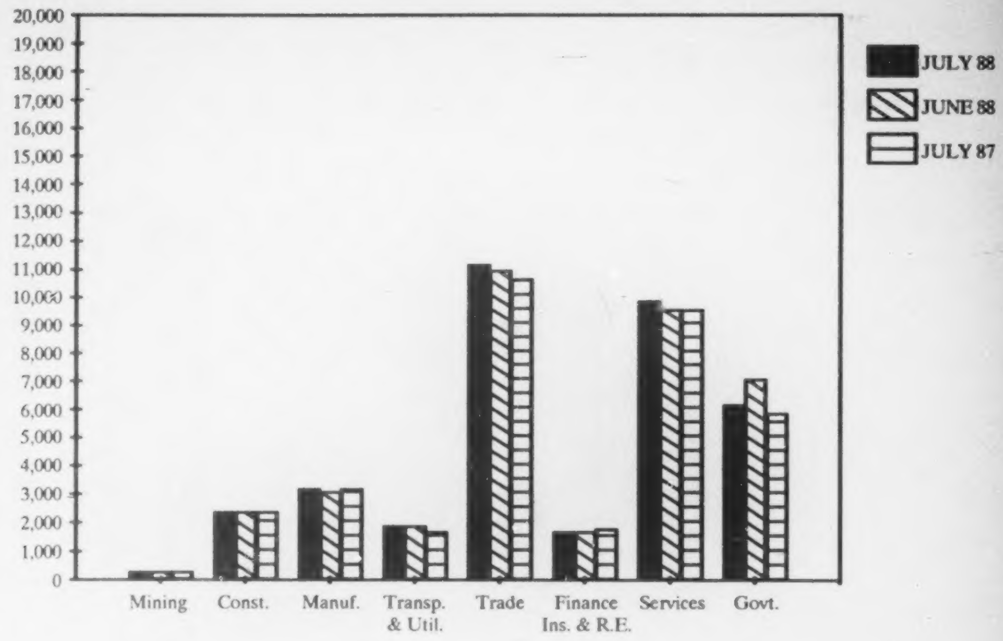


	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	66,600	67,700	65,000	-1.6	2.5
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,500	3,500	3,200	.0	9.4
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,700	8,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,700	4,600	-2.1	.0
TRADE	17,900	17,800	17,500	.6	2.3
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,700	.0	4.3
Retail Trade	12,900	12,900	12,700	.0	1.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,600	6,500	6,200	1.5	6.5
SERVICES	18,700	18,700	18,100	.0	3.3
GOVERNMENT	6,400	7,800	6,700	-17.9	-4.5

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,900	37,200	35,600	-.8	3.7
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,100	3,200	3.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
TRADE	11,200	11,000	10,700	1.8	4.7
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,900	.0	10.5
Retail Trade	9,100	8,900	8,800	2.2	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,800	.0	-5.6
SERVICES	9,900	9,600	9,600	3.1	3.1
GOVERNMENT	6,200	7,100	5,900	-12.7	5.1

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Private	171,700	170,800	167,100	35.1	34.6	34.3
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	43.0	42.6	42.6
Construction	9,800	9,400	8,900	42.6	41.8	40.0
Manufacturing	23,100	23,200	22,400	41.0	42.2	41.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,400	10,400	10,000	39.8	39.0	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,200	61,000	60,100	33.5	32.5	33.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,900	10,700	10,500	37.5	35.8	35.0
Services	54,000	54,000	53,000	31.5	31.2	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Private	$252.37	$248.77	$244.22	$7.19	$7.19	$7.12
Mining	518.15	514.18	521.00	12.05	12.07	12.23
Construction	408.11	400.44	371.20	9.58	9.58	9.28
Manufacturing	324.72	334.22	323.83	7.92	7.92	7.86
Transportation & Public Utilities	409.54	397.41	395.22	10.29	10.19	10.16
Wholesale & Retail Trade	202.68	199.55	206.98	6.05	6.14	6.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	273.00	255.61	246.05	7.28	7.14	7.03
Services	205.38	201.55	191.70	6.52	6.46	6.39

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,600	6,700	6,600	43.7	45.1	41.6
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,400	2,500	38.7	37.4	40.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$354.84	$366.66	$317.82	$8.12	$8.13	$7.64
Rapid City MSA	305.73	299.20	292.66	7.90	8.00	7.28

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

		NUMBER	
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Sex, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
Male	787	815	994
Female	1,026	863	1,255
Race, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
White	1,413	1,363	1,853
Nonwhite	400	315	396
Age, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
Under 45	1,332	1,217	1,631
Over 45	481	461	618
[2]Industry, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
Mining	17	7	17
Construction	112	117	239
Manufacturing	389	466	549
Transportation & Public Utilities	54	55	74
Trade	398	368	517
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64	56	66
Services	636	498	663
Government	143	111	124
[2]Occupation, Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
Professional & Managerial	402	319	422
Clerical and Sales	439	397	534
Services	341	250	358
Processing	109	169	104
Machine Trade	56	50	88
Benchwork	155	163	206
Structural Work	168	183	331
Other	143	147	206
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,813	1,678	2,249
1-2 Weeks	467	339	497
3-4 Weeks	249	229	300
5-14 Weeks	687	564	953
15 Weeks & Over	410	546	499

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,409	1,564	2,039	-9.9	-30.9
B. Weeks Compensated	6,882	8,465	10,386	-18.7	-33.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$588,196	$725,101	$849,077	-18.9	-30.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,526,800	$40,504,400	$40,370,700	2.5	2.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	9,592	6,942	11,053	38.2	-13.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,975	7,826	5,869	-36.4	-15.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	6,433	8,094	7,432	-20.5	-13.4

	July 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$65,927

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	People	July 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	76	$17,632
J. Partial Employment	76	$ 6,004

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applicants for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated collars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	118.5	118.0	113.8	0.4	4.1
Industrial Production Index[2]	137.7	136.6	130.6	0.8	5.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	134,019	133,387	127,037	0.5	5.5
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,489	1,454	1,594	2.4	-6.6
Prime Interest Rate[5]	9.29	9.00	8.25	0.29	1.04

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
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The Aging of the Labor Force

South Dakota, as well as the nation, has always relied on its youth to help fulfill the demand of workers for its future labor market. However, because birth rates declined during the 1960s and 1970s, South Dakota, and the nation, will not always be able to depend on an abundant supply of youth to meet the demand for employment. Thus, the future labor market will be more dependent on older workers than it has been in the past.

Projections indicate that the 15-through-24 year old age group (which contains those people who are ready to enter the labor force for the first time) is expected to drop from the year 1980 to the year 2000, both nationally and in South Dakota.

While the number of new labor force entrants will decrease, the age group containing the "prime age" workers will increase. The 25-to-54 year old portion of the population is considered to be the "prime age" workers, who account for the majority of the workforce.

"Prime age" workers are projected to make up the largest portion of the population; thus, this worker group will also make up the largest portion of the future labor force.

According to 1987 Current Population Survey data, South Dakota has approximately 226,000 "prime age" workers, and approximately 74,000 16-to-24 year old workers in its civilian labor force.

Not surprisingly, in 1987, the "prime age" worker group constituted the largest portion of all South Dakota persons who were employed, making up 64 percent of all employed people. The 16-to-24 year old age group made up 20 percent of all South Dakota persons who were employed.

Because the "prime age" workers make up the largest part of the nation's and South Dakota's labor force, and will still be of working age for some years to come, it has been projected that this work group will continue to account for the majority of the workforce for several years to come.

South Dakota's, as well as the nation's, "prime age" worker group is proportionally larger than past worker groups because it contains those people who were born in the baby boom generation. This generation contains those people who were born between 1946 and 1964.

Shortly after the baby boomers began to hit "prime age", many older employees began to examine the possibility of early retirement. Several factors, both social and economical, entered into their decision to retire at age 65 or earlier.

Economically, the older generation found retirement more appealing than previous generations had because of more widespread eligibility for Social Security and other pension plans. Also during this time, there was a decline in self-employment. Thus, most of these workers worked for employers and were more likely to be included in a structured retirement savings plan. Along with better retirement packages and pension plans, this generation of workers, more than ever before, experienced the luxury of dual incomes. With both partners in the labor force, some people in this generation found early retirement more feasible than past generations had.

INSIDE...

Labor Market
In August 3
South Dakota
Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls
Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City
Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of
Production Workers 9

Socially, this older generation also felt the pressure to retire (which was exerted by some employers). Another inducement for this generation was the competition brought by a growing number of younger (baby boomers) and more educated people entering the work force. Feeling that it was too late in life for many of these older workers to revamp their skills, they began to think about retiring at 65 or earlier.

However, because the generation following the baby boomers is a great deal smaller, and the proportion of young workers will begin to diminish due to the decline of birth rates in the 1960s and 1970s, more and more employers may begin to induce older workers to delay retirement. Because of the declining birth rates, there may even be a shortage of younger workers in various lines of work, especially unskilled work. Thus, if employers make jobs appealing enough, older people may be persuaded to remain in the labor force for a longer period of time.

Other factors which may work to reverse the trend toward early retirement of older workers include the introduction of flexible work programs; the memory of high inflation rates during the early 1970s; the decline in the proportion of younger workers and the resulting improvement in the competitive earnings position of older workers; and the outlawing of mandatory retirement at age 65. In 1978, federal law changed the compulsory retirement age from 65 to 70. Thus, employers who had enforced the 65 year old retirement age law before can now allow older workers to be employed until age 70.

Current trends also indicate that people are waiting longer than ever before to start their families. Thus, as more and more people put off having children until they have completed their schooling and have established their careers, "prime age" workers may find the need to remain in the labor force longer than ever before, in order to pay for their children's education.

Studies also indicate that people, in general, are living longer than ever before. In 1900, the average life expectancy of a person was 49.2 years. In 1980, the average life expectancy of a person increased to 73.6 years. Thus, as medical technology continues to expand, and the average life expectancy continues to increase, more and more people may want to work longer.

Although some older workers may not have been ready to retire, they may have withdrawn from the labor force because of the pressure and stress of their positions. However, these same older workers may once again re-enter the labor force seeking jobs that will be less stressful than their previous positions. For this reason, some older re-entrants may be willing to work at a job that requires less skills, but is less stressful, than their previous employment.

Older workers who re-enter the labor force may do so for a variety of reasons: they may be bored; they may miss being in a social situation; they may want to interact with younger people; they may feel that by continuing to work they will stay both emotionally and physically healthy longer; or they may simply be lonely and desire the company working can offer.

For these older workers, a part-time position may be "just what the doctor ordered." Many older workers who accept part-time positions do so to supplement their income.

Older workers who accept part-time positions are not the only ones who will reap the rewards their position will offer. Employers too will find that older workers are often experienced, hard working, reliable and dependable employees.

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In August 1988, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 261,500. This in an increase of 4,800 jobs (or 1.9 percent) from year-ago employment levels. Nearly all of the private industry groups and government showed employment growth, except for the mining industry, which remained stable.

The industries posting the largest growth over year-ago employment levels were services, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade--with the addition of 1,300, 1,200 and 1,100 jobs respectively.

The sectors fueling job growth in the services industry were: business, hotels/amusement/recreation, and medical/health. Some of the increase in the health field may be attributed to the emphasis being placed on preventive health measures and more outpatient and home health care.

Both the durable and nondurable divisions of the manufacturing industry posted employment increases from year-ago employment levels. The job increase in nondurable goods was found in firms that manufacture food products. Job growth in the durable goods division occurred in a variety of manufacturing firms such as: mobile homes, sawmills, surgical equipment, electronic computing components, farm machinery and equipment, and industrial and commercial equipment and supplies.

Retail trade recorded an 800 job increase over year-ago levels. Sectors showing the largest increases were: food stores; eating and drinking establishments; and miscellaneous retail.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry recorded growth of 500 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The majority of this increase occurred in the sector of credit agencies other than banks.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Although the total nonfarm employment level of 261,500 in August 1988 remained relatively the same as July, there were some employment fluctuations among the different industries and in government. Total private employment grew 1,200 jobs over the month, while government employment declined 1,100 jobs. The large decrease in jobs in the government offset the increase in private nonfarm employment.

Private nonfarm industries showing sizable increases were: construction, wholesale and retail trade and services. The job growth in construction over the month was shared by all three sectors: building, highway and street, and special trade.

Retail trade posted increases in eating and drinking and miscellaneous retail establishments. The increase in the eating and drinking establishment sector may be partially attributed to extra personnel hired during special events such as: Days of '76, motorcycle rallies, and fairs which were held throughout the state during the month of August.

The services industry posted a 300 job increase over the month, which was found in the hotels, amusement, personal and business services; medical and health; and social services divisions.

Colleges and universities traditionally increase their employment from July to August as the fall semester begins. This explains the increase of 600 jobs in state education; however, total state government employment decreased 200 jobs. This offset in employment may be attributed to the decrease of approximately half of the 1,500 youth who have completed their participation in the Summer Youth Program.

Local government also posted a decline of 800 jobs. The majority of this decrease was found in local education. This decrease can be partially attributed to the end of summer programs and the job-ending of extra maintenance help hired during the summer months.

South Dakota's labor force was 364,000 in August, with 349,700 South Dakotans being employed and 14,300 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, an increase from the July rate of 3.7 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1988 (1)				August 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,396,000	116,737,000	6,659,000	5.4 (3)	121,614,000	114,527,000	7,088,000	5.8 (3)
South Dakota	364,000	349,700	14,300	3.9	360,800	348,500	12,300	3.4
Sioux Falls MSA	72,389	69,876	2,513	3.5	72,367	70,401	1,966	2.7
Rapid City MSA	41,157	39,655	1,502	3.6	40,545	39,083	1,462	3.6
Aurora	1,579	1,509	70	4.4	1,627	1,554	73	4.5
Beadle	9,635	9,403	232	2.4	9,628	9,315	313	3.3
Bennett	1,399	1,344	55	3.9	1,375	1,308	67	4.9
Bon Homme	3,465	3,425	40	1.2	3,601	3,543	58	1.6
Brookings	14,162	13,438	724	5.1	13,543	12,915	628	4.6
Brown	21,152	19,892	1,260	6.0	20,676	19,883	793	3.8
Brule	2,551	2,491	60	2.4	2,565	2,522	43	1.7
Buffalo	493	450	43	8.7	516	458	58	11.2
Butte	3,327	3,206	121	3.6	3,620	3,442	178	4.9
Campbell	1,168	1,157	11	0.9	1,162	1,136	26	2.2
Charles Mix	4,078	3,859	219	5.4	4,145	3,974	171	4.1
Clark	2,121	1,944	177	8.3	2,117	1,933	184	8.7
Clay	6,430	6,085	345	5.4	6,679	6,409	270	4.0
Codington	12,361	11,597	764	6.2	11,949	11,587	362	3.0
Corson	1,574	1,434	140	8.9	1,518	1,366	152	10.0
Custer	4,739	4,667	72	1.5	4,337	4,238	99	2.3
Davison	9,310	9,208	102	1.1	8,927	8,792	135	1.5
Day	3,362	3,256	106	3.2	3,544	3,383	161	4.5
Deuel	2,203	2,139	64	2.9	2,370	2,310	60	2.5
Dewey	1,829	1,672	157	8.6	2,098	1,804	294	14.0
Douglas	1,835	1,797	38	2.1	1,862	1,838	24	1.3
Edmunds	2,255	2,174	81	3.6	2,439	2,383	56	2.3
Fall River	4,001	3,882	119	3.0	4,073	3,976	97	2.4
Faulk	1,175	1,132	43	3.7	1,262	1,253	9	0.7
Grant	4,293	4,123	170	4.0	4,399	4,260	139	3.2
Gregory	2,449	2,383	66	2.7	2,451	2,400	51	2.1
Haakon	1,212	1,195	17	1.4	1,262	1,238	24	1.9
Hamlin	2,450	2,303	147	6.0	2,271	2,232	39	1.7
Hand	2,072	2,059	13	0.6	2,099	2,077	22	1.0
Hanson	1,353	1,323	30	2.2	1,502	1,470	32	2.1
Harding	826	820	6	0.7	852	835	17	2.0
Hughes	9,230	8,985	245	2.7	8,872	8,658	214	2.4
Hutchinson	4,455	4,412	43	1.0	4,444	4,384	60	1.4
Hyde	927	914	13	1.4	832	821	11	1.3
Jackson	1,777	1,720	57	3.2	1,786	1,722	64	3.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1988 (1)				August 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,189	1,172	17	1.4	1,217	1,176	41	3.4
Jones	865	831	34	3.9	771	762	9	1.2
Kingsbury	2,928	2,811	117	4.0	3,124	3,068	56	1.8
Lake	5,618	5,286	332	5.9	5,339	5,152	187	3.5
Lawrence	11,018	10,580	438	4.0	10,776	10,339	437	4.1
Lincoln	7,605	7,250	355	4.7	7,420	7,150	270	3.6
Lyman	1,713	1,643	70	4.1	1,521	1,476	45	3.0
McCook	2,830	2,724	106	3.7	2,962	2,895	67	2.3
McPherson	1,744	1,693	51	2.9	1,762	1,741	21	1.2
Marshall	2,416	2,301	115	4.8	2,319	2,246	73	3.1
Meade	9,966	9,611	355	3.6	9,490	9,181	309	3.3
Mellette	882	846	36	4.1	957	916	41	4.3
Miner	1,523	1,480	43	2.8	1,391	1,335	56	4.0
Minnehaha	72,389	69,876	2,513	3.5	72,367	70,401	1,966	2.7
Moody	3,421	3,298	123	3.6	3,449	3,190	259	7.5
Pennington	41,157	39,655	1,502	3.6	40,545	39,083	1,462	3.6
Perkins	2,493	2,423	70	2.8	2,533	2,469	64	2.5
Potter	1,541	1,498	43	2.8	1,585	1,561	24	1.5
Roberts	4,522	4,301	221	4.9	4,683	4,447	236	5.0
Sanborn	1,160	1,139	21	1.8	1,253	1,214	39	3.1
Shannon	2,286	1,797	489	21.4	2,168	1,784	384	17.7
Spink	3,674	3,625	49	1.3	3,902	3,801	101	2.6
Stanley	1,643	1,569	74	4.5	1,558	1,536	22	1.4
Sully	864	853	11	1.3	906	895	11	1.2
Todd	2,419	2,221	198	8.2	2,293	2,076	217	9.5
Tripp	3,572	3,480	92	2.6	3,321	3,239	82	2.5
Turner	4,313	4,153	160	3.7	4,273	4,206	67	1.6
Union	5,905	5,590	315	5.3	5,744	5,438	306	5.3
Walworth	3,063	2,937	126	4.1	3,107	3,026	81	2.6
Yankton	10,890	10,586	304	2.8	10,569	10,293	276	2.6
Ziebach	1,139	1,058	81	7.1	1,104	1,023	81	7.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.6 and 6.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

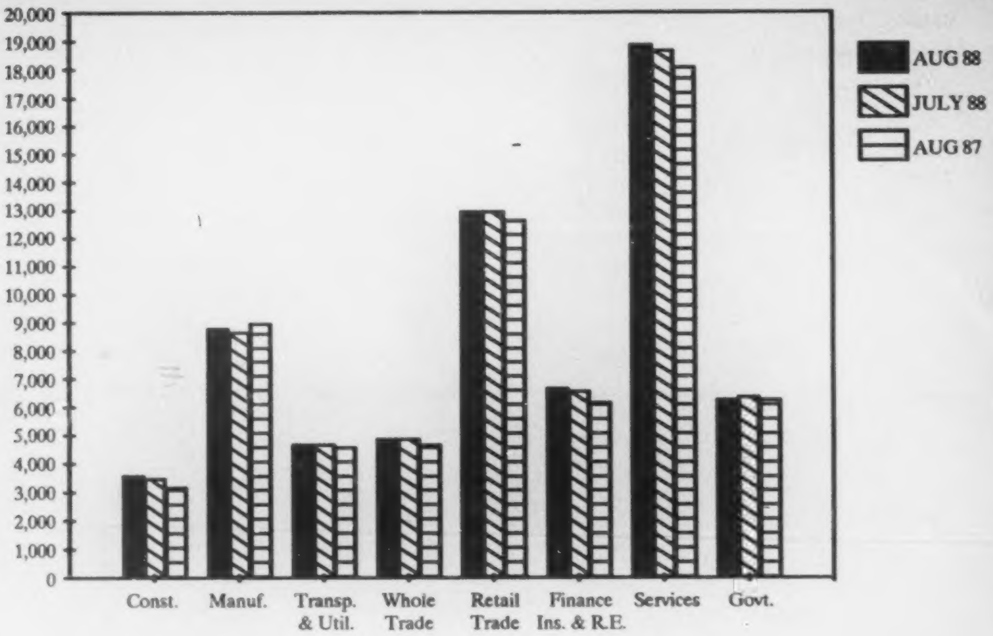
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	261,500	261,400	256,700	.0	1.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	207,400	206,200	202,700	.6	2.3
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,600	-3.7	.0
CONSTRUCTION	12,400	12,000	12,200	3.3	1.6
MANUFACTURING	30,700	30,500	29,500	.7	4.1
Durable Goods	17,100	17,000	16,200	.6	5.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,600	10,400	9,800	1.9	8.2
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,500	13,300	.0	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,900	7,700	1.3	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,700	2,700	-3.7	-3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,700	12,200	-.8	3.3
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8
Communication	3,000	3,100	2,800	-3.2	7.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,900	69,600	68,800	.4	1.6
Wholesale Trade	16,800	16,900	16,600	-.6	1.2
Durable Goods	7,600	7,600	7,500	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,300	9,100	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	53,100	52,700	52,300	.8	1.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,200	8,200	8,300	.0	-1.2
Food Stores	8,200	8,300	7,700	-1.2	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,000	14,900	14,500	.7	3.4
Finance	9,500	9,400	9,000	1.1	5.6
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,400	4,400	4,000	.0	10.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	64,200	63,900	62,900	.5	2.1
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	19,700	19,600	19,000	.5	3.7
Personal and Business	8,200	8,300	7,900	-1.2	3.8
Medical and Health Services	24,200	24,000	23,800	.8	1.7
Hospitals	10,800	10,800	10,600	.0	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,400	13,300	13,200	.8	1.5
Educational Services	3,500	3,500	3,500	.0	.0
Social Services	4,400	4,300	4,200	2.3	4.8
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	8,800	.0	1.1
GOVERNMENT	54,100	55,200	54,000	-2.0	.2
Federal	10,500	10,600	11,100	-.9	-5.4
State	15,400	15,600	14,900	-1.3	3.4
State Education	5,400	4,800	5,400	12.5	.0
Local	28,200	29,000	28,100	-2.8	.4
Local Education	12,900	13,500	12,800	-4.4	.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

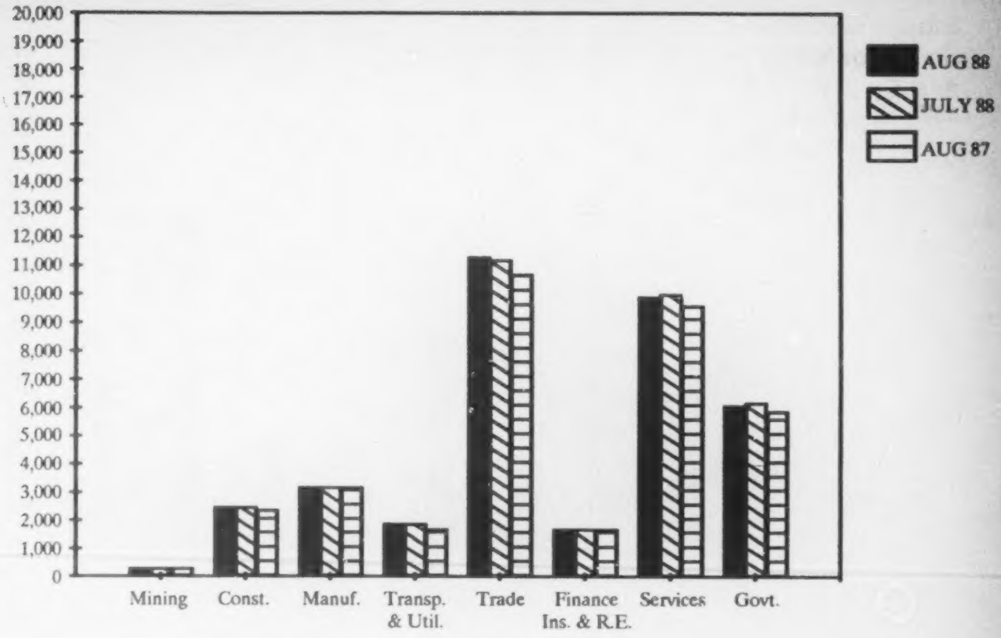


	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	66,900	66,700	64,900	.3	3.1
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,500	3,200	2.9	12.5
MANUFACTURING	8,800	8,700	9,000	1.1	-2.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
TRADE	17,900	17,900	17,400	.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,700	.0	4.3
Retail Trade	13,000	13,000	12,700	.0	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,600	6,200	1.5	8.1
SERVICES	18,900	18,700	18,100	1.1	4.4
GOVERNMENT	6,300	6,400	6,300	-1.6	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	36,800	36,900	35,500	-.3	3.7
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,500	2,500	2,400	.0	4.2
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
TRADE	11,300	11,200	10,700	.9	5.6
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,900	.0	10.5
Retail Trade	9,100	9,100	8,800	.0	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,900	10,000	9,600	-1.0	3.1
GOVERNMENT	6,100	6,200	5,900	-1.6	3.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Private	173,200	172,000	168,200	34.4	35.3	35.1
Mining	2,200	2,300	2,200	43.0	43.0	42.8
Construction	10,200	9,900	9,000	41.5	42.6	40.3
Manufacturing	23,300	23,300	22,900	41.5	41.1	40.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,400	10,400	10,000	39.0	39.6	39.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,400	61,200	60,500	32.7	33.7	34.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,900	10,900	10,500	34.3	37.4	36.6
Services	54,800	54,000	53,100	30.8	31.8	31.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Private	$247.34	$253.45	$249.91	$7.19	$7.18	$7.12
Mining	513.42	518.15	520.45	11.94	12.05	12.16
Construction	392.59	407.68	371.57	9.46	9.57	9.22
Manufacturing	335.74	326.33	319.02	8.09	7.94	7.80
Transportation & Public Utilities	406.77	411.84	414.16	10.43	10.40	10.38
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.20	202.87	208.76	6.00	6.02	6.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	250.39	271.15	266.45	7.30	7.25	7.28
Services	198.35	206.70	201.29	6.44	6.50	6.39

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,700	6,700	7,000	43.9	44.1	41.3
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	41.2	38.5	40.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$358.66	$359.86	$316.77	$8.17	$8.16	$7.67
Rapid City MSA	327.95	304.15	309.14	7.96	7.90	7.69

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Sex, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
Male	745	787	1,516
Female	976	1,026	1,149
Race, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
White	1,338	1,413	2,321
Nonwhite	383	400	344
Age, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
Under 45	1,216	1,332	1,791
Over 45	505	481	874
[2]Industry, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
Mining	15	17	12
Construction	108	112	200
Manufacturing	321	389	1,174
Transportation & Public Utilities	62	54	88
Trade	419	398	457
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62	64	51
Services	593	636	587
Government	141	143	96
[2]Occupation, Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
Professional & Managerial	381	402	372
Clerical and Sales	450	439	486
Services	319	341	337
Processing	81	109	796
Machine Trade	53	56	81
Benchwork	112	155	131
Structural Work	162	168	293
Other	163	143	169
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,721	1,813	2,665
1-2 Weeks	262	467	991
3-4 Weeks	247	249	225
5-14 Weeks	853	687	968
15 Weeks & Over	359	410	481

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,492	1,409	2,089	5.9	-28.6
B. Weeks Compensated	8,573	6,882	9,164	24.6	-6.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$578,533	$588,196	$632,989	-1.6	-8.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$43,329,000	$41,526,800	$41,852,400	4.3	3.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	8,226	9,592	8,437	-14.2	-2.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,689	4,975	4,307	-5.7	8.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	6,526	6,433	5,956	1.4	9.6

	Aug. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$113,984

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	Aug. 1988 People	Aug. 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	42	$9,744
J. Partial Employment	75	$ 5,925

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applicants for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated collars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	119.0	118.5	114.4	0.4	4.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	138.2	137.9	131.2	0.2	5.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	133,470	133,800	129,930	-0.2	2.7
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,436	1,485	1,583	-3.3	-9.3
Prime Interest Rate[5]	9.84	9.29	8.25	0.55	1.59

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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